

Chapter IV

An incident in the life of
Dr Robert E Speer
as told by Robert A Brown,
Presbtrn Missionary in Mexico
now retired. Address: 2305
Saunders Ave San Antonio Tex

Part 2 book 5

My Robert A Brown who served as a pastor in Mexico
and was head of the Congregational School in the Father's District, Los Angeles, Cal.
for 1 year in 1907

3 copies
made
4/5

The Mexico Mission was holding its annual meeting in Mexico City about the beginning of 1907. Dr Speer had come to help with his advice and counsel. His presence at our meetings always inspired us to high endeavor: to do our very best for our Lord. At one of our devotional periods, which Dr Speer always led, he spoke of the difficulty of knowing whether we are praying as we ought to pray. Then, by sharing with us an account of the struggle in prayer which his own family had recently gone through, he was able to draw back the curtain a little from the mystery of unanswered prayer.

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made

The following is what I remember of Dr Speer's words spoken about 46 years ago. They made a deep impression on me. I have never forgotten them. He told us how one of their children had been stricken with a serious illness; how he and Mrs Speer had prayed so earnestly, intensely that God would spare the life of their boy; how they had used every human means available; how they tried to fulfill the requisites of prayer pleasing to God; how they yearned to hold on to the treasure that God had graciously entrusted to their care. Yet, God did not permit them to keep this precious life by them.

"Why", Dr Speer asked, "was our petition not granted? We had tried so hard to pray as the Gospel teaches us to pray". He did not feel at that time that he had found a completely satisfactory answer. I was deeply impressed by the fact that even this great Christian, though unshaken by God's answer, still felt somewhat perplexed by it. However, there was no lament in his great heart; nor the slightest hint of any doubt there. On the contrary there was only complete surrender to God's way as the best way. It has always seemed to me that Dr Speer's mind was that of the Apostle Paul when he wrote these impassioned words: "O, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgements and His ways past finding out."

Furrukhabad

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OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE.

POST OFFICE BOX F,
STATION O.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

New York, January 25, 1901. r89

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,
Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

I am sending herewith to Mr. Janvier, the Secretary of the Station, a copy of a mission letter, covering the various points suggested by the Minutes of the Mission meeting, but I want to write a little note to you to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of November 25th and 29th and December 13th and to report, as you requested, that I sent a copy of your letter of November 29th to Mr. Ewing. He was already strongly inclined to Allahabad, feeling that it would be better for Mrs. Ewing's health, and that he himself would be very happy in the work there. Just this morning a note has come from Dr. Ewing of Lahore, written in the midst of the Mission Meeting, stating that the Lodiana Mission had agreed to relinquish Mr. Ewing to you. I have sent word of this to him and it will not be long accordingly until you have him with you at Allahabad.

We have been thinking of the Furrukhabad Mission and praying for it in its special evangelistic work which it has planned this winter and sincerely trust that God's blessing may rest upon all the churches of the Mission and that your special meetings in the Katra Church may result in a great deepening of life among the Christians and large accessions to the Church.

You will rejoice in the Board's prompt and cordial provision for the work at Etah. It was delighted with the news and of the blessing upon the work there. At the same time, similar tidings

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,

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Jan 25 01

had come of baptisms in the Western India Mission, where for a long time the work has been especially trying and difficult. It is true of course, as you say, that the work of this kind will need to be constantly and carefully looked after. But that is true of all mission work, whether among low casts or high. I am so glad that Mr. Henry Forman can now live in healthful and proper conditions in the midst of his work. May God bless him richly, and richly bless you all!

I am enclosing a few little leaflets about the situation in China, which will, I think, be interesting to you. Just at present the outlook is much more encouraging, the representatives of China and the West are haggling over the conditions of peace and this is likely to be kept up for a long time, but meanwhile, people are beginning to quiet down more and more and we are receiving cables from the Missions, asking for the return of the missionaries who are at home on furlough and speaking with increasing hopefulness of the re-occupation of the interior stations. Just this morning a cablegram came from Shantung, stating that the Governor ^{had suggested} that the missionaries should return to their stations now, promising full protection and re-established the status of native Christians.

I hope that you are very well and am glad that you get such good tidings from Wooster. Mrs. Ewing writes with great satisfaction of the reports that come to her of their children. There is a splendid Christian spirit throughout our colleges now. Indeed, I think our colleges are becoming the most Christian part of the land and that it is far safer for a young man to be in a college, rather than in the average home, whether in the city or a country town.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

W. G. + C. H.

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MADISON SQUARE BRANCH,
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OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

New York, May 4th, 1903.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,
Allahabad, N. W. P., India.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:-

Your kind note of March 24th is just received, and I received some time ago, the census report of the United Provinces, which you so kindly forwarded. It is too much to ask you to do things of this sort at your own expense, and I enclose herewith an order on the Mission Treasurer, covering the cost of the book and postage, as I remember. I shall be very grateful for anything of this sort that you may have sent at any time.

Thank you very much also for the copy of the Pioneer, with the account of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new girls' school. I hope God's blessing may rest upon this new enterprise from the very outset, and that the spiritual power of the new school may far exceed even the spiritual power and influence of the old.

I read with very great interest the English pages of the Makzan, and was especially interested in the long quotation from Bishop Caldwell, in the issue for April 1st. I shall make some use of that in letters to some of the Missions.

The George Bowen Memoir I think will take a number of years. Of course it ought not to be done without a careful study of the autobiography he contributed to the Guardian, and I know from experience how difficult it will be to get together the rest of the material that will be necessary. I am just preparing now a Memoir of young Mr. Pitkin, one of the Congregational missionaries who was killed at Pao-tingfu; and it has taken me about one-twentieth as much time to write the book, as it has taken to get the material together. Have you no personal reminiscences of Bowen that would help? If you could gather any letters of his that missionary friends of yours may have, I should be very grateful. And also for any reminiscences or natives who may have known him or felt his influence.

May 4 03

Dr. Lucas, 2.

What you say about that paragrrph in my letter to the Mission, regarding the place of a sense of failure in our lives, leads me to send you herewith a copy of an address by Dr. Babcock, in which the same thought is developed, entitled "The Success of Defeat."

We have word of Miss McGaughey's safe arrival home. Thank you very much for what you write regarding her. I had already gathered that her health conditions would be such as to make it imprudent to think of returning her to India again.

I was in Philadelphia a week ago, and saw Miss Emily Forman, who is now in the Presbyterian Hospital. She had just been taking some electrical treatment before I called. I wish her strength of body was as great as her strength of spirit.

Mrs. Lucas ought to be arriving in this country before long. The Thackwells and Morrisons have reached New York, and the Tracys and W. J. P. Morrison ought soon I think to be reaching San Francisco. Things must be very different with you now that Mrs. Lucas and your daughter have gone. But I know that you know the Eternal Consolation.

Very affectionately yours,

Robert E. Speer

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Feb. 9, 1905.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.
Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

Your good letter of Dec. 2nd. was received two days after Christmas. I have rather delayed answering the letters from the Furrukhabad Mission with the expectation that the Minutes would be received and that it would then be possible to write intelligently regarding the various points before the Mission. The minutes have not yet come, however, save that this week ten pages of the proof of the printed Minutes arrived. There has been an unusual delay this year in the case of all three India Missions, and we have nothing yet from either Punjab or Western India, and only these few proof pages from Furrukhabad.

Your letter of the second, contained Miss Johnson's resignation and the recommendation of the Executive Committee that it should be accepted. This recommendation was at once reported to and accepted by the Board. So far as her return of part of her outfit is concerned, some such return ought in justice to the Mission and the Church to be made, in order that it may be applied toward the Mission work of the Church, but I judge from what you say of her situation, that it would be a hardship to press anything of this sort upon her.

Our hearts are greatly grieved at the tidings of little Hiram Mattison's death. I can imagine something of the keenness of sorrow, which the loss of this dear little boy must have brought to Mr. and Mrs. Mattison.

I am asking your son, Edmund, whether he will not come down and lunch with me some day. That will give us a chance to talk

The Rev. S.J. Lucas, D.D., F.R.S.

7/19/15

together a little and then, perhaps, he can come out and spend a night with me in our home in Englewood.

We have all rejoiced in the happy consummation of the plans for union. I have read with great interest the articles in the Lankan on the subject of the relation of the missionaries to the new Church. I still wish that the Church might have been established as a broadside native Church, and trust that our own missions may have the honor of being the first to make the presbyteries, which have grown up in connection with them, general India presbyteries, with the missionaries being only advisers and helpers and aid in governing the people of the native and indigenous.

I am very much obliged to you for the honor, contained in the article on Swami Dhyanananda. I see by a recent number of the Lankan that the Swami has issued a statement rather adverse to Todd Pridmore's estimate of his approach to Christianity. At the same time, it seems to me such men ought to be held on to in the most earnest and sympathetic way. In the native churches, oftentimes, men are prone to fly off and if treated unsympathetically, are sure to do so; whereas, if they are held fastly, they come through all right. We have one interesting illustration of this in Japan, now, - Mr. Egenara, who is probably the strongest leader of the Church in Japan of the evangelical party, and was in great danger a few years ago of swinging off into liberalism, if he had not been treated with sympathy and understanding. Is it not possible to hold on to such men as the Swami and win them to a pure light?

I think I wrote to you that we had received from the Office of the Printing Department to the Government of India, the volume of the Census of India, containing the general report and the tables and Ethnographical Appendices.

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The Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D., D. D.

I hope that the work will move forward steadily and that you will find encouragement and comfort in it.

I have got a great deal of satisfaction lately in the matter of one's work, from thinking of an idea suggested to me in a passage in one of Newman's Sermons. I have never read the full sermon, but the passage to which I refer I saw in a book by Dr. Alexander Whyte on Newman. It was entitled there, "On the World's Benefactors". The thought which it suggested to me, however, was one on which I straightway wrote an editorial for the Sunday School Times, entitled, "The Oblivion of Great Work". I venture to enclose herewith a copy of the extract which Dr. Whyte quoted, because I think you will be glad to see it. But how true it is that, while there are a good many notorious and a good many famous people in the world, and many others who are tolerably well known for good or for ill, yet the great mass of the best and truest and most constructive work is done practically in oblivion. The work of mothers, of country school teachers, of missionaries, of the innumerable agents of organizations who are buried in the work which they are doing - all this is the world's greatest work, but it is done in obscurity." I think of the great truths of which the world is possessed to-day, of the words in which these truths are preserved and communicated. Who first discovered these truths, or coined these words? Or who gave to each the new developments which brought them to their present completeness? These people are really unknown. And yet this has been a part of the world's best work. On the other hand, think of how much has been a part of the world's best work. On the other hand, think of how much bad work or positively harmful activity has made the people who have done it known to the world! It almost makes one shrink from the thought of publicity or conspicuous praise to observe from history how much more frequently it has been mistakenly accorded than rightly given. "Any one who thinks this way, it seems to me, is impelled to more fidelity, and is taught from his own experience the value of so many words of our Saviour, regarding

The Rev. J.J. Lucas, D.D. p.4.

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(the obscurity of the finest work.

With warm regards,

Your affectionate friend,

Robert T. Lucas

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MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2.

January 7th, 1907.

S--J

The Rev. J.W. Lucas,

357 West 115th St.,

New York City.

My Dear Dr. Lucas:

I have read with moistened eyes the story of "Little George." It is almost too pathetic to print and offer promiscuously to be published. One feels it is so sacred that it ought to be told with such sympathy and love as you have told it with. At the same time I suppose such hesitation should be set aside and the little story be used. 7
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With reference to its publication, I am a little in doubt as to what would be the best thing to do. It is so small that it will not make very much of a booklet. If it is printed extensively the sale will be slight and it cannot be used very freely for gratuitous distribution. If, on the other hand, it is not printed extensively, there would be practically no profit from its sale. I am inclined to think that the best thing to do would be for you to take it down to the American Tract Society and see Dr. Kerr. I should be very glad to speak to Mr. Revell about it, but the Revell Co. does not publish tracts, and I think it is as a little tract that the story would be most useful. If, however, you feel that it would be better to have it as a comparatively neat and expensive little booklet, then I think that Revell would be as good a person to publish it as any one. I shall hold the story until hearing from you again as to your judgment.

With warm regards,

Ever affectionately yours,

R. C. Kerr

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

January 31st, 1900.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:-

Your good letters of October 31st, November 7th (2), and December 12th have all been received. It was fine to hear from you again, although it seems strange to have you so far away and not to be able to consult you near at hand and to see you often. I hope that you and Mrs. Lucas are both well, and I know with what joy and hope you have taken up the work again.

Most of the matters referred to in your letters I have touched on in writing to the Mission and need not refer to again. Our hearts were much relieved at the receipt of your letter of December 12th, stating that the famine outlook was less forbidding. Dr. Ewing tells me that he has heard that there have been good rains, and that the prospect is much less ominous than it was. I wrote to Dr. Klopsch, supporting your letter to him. You will doubtless have heard from him, but I would quote what he wrote in reply to my letter:

"I thank you for your letter of the 6th inst. and for acquainting me with the fact that the Treasurer of your Board has opened a relief fund for the receipt of monies intended for famine relief operations in India. We have not yet decided just what to do in the matter, as our advices from India show a slight aggravation of chronic lack, but not real famine conditions. Should later reports contain news of an alarming character, THE CHRISTIAN HERALD would very likely invite contributions for the relief of the sufferers. We have already sent \$1,600,000 for famine relief and orphan support, and we hesitate about making another appeal unless conditions make it absolutely necessary."

Mr. Allison is working quite a little among the churches.

Dr. Lucas---?---Jan. 21, 1900.

I have not heard very recently regarding Mrs. Allison's health.

My last word from her doctor, Dr. Faulkner, of Pittsburg, sent last fall, is as follows:-

"Since before you wrote me I have not seen the wife of Mr. A. B. Allison. Rev. Allison and Mrs. Allison have returned from Canada. I am expecting to see her, and will be pleased to render judgment later. At present she should not return to India; but what a year may do is quite another thing. There seems to me to be a general depreciation of vital power, with possibly malarial infection, of Mrs. Allison. A year may restore her to complete and perfect health. Consideration of responsibilities involved in a return to India, with what Mr. and Mrs. Allison have already accomplished there, makes it an important question to decide as to their return. At heart, I want them to return, but my wish must not further or cripple a possibly better judgment of a time a little farther along. I will be very pleased to examine Mrs. Allison, with care, later, and advise you further."

Dr. Synnington writes to me of a thought that has come to him of going back into Mission service for a part of his time, and says that he would write to you about the matter. I must say, however, that the arrangement hardly seems to me to be a practicable one. As I understand, he would work on the plains for only part of the year, and either his work would have to be uncared for the rest of the time, or some one else would have to be sent to look after it during his absence.

I enclose herewith a page from the Thanksgiving number of "The Sunday School Times", which I think you will be interested in.

I have a letter from Mr. Cleland with reference to the memorial, enclosing a note signed by himself and Mrs. Cleland. I have not been able as yet to bring the matter up here, but I shall hope to be able to do so within a few days.

With great deal of love, I am

Always your friend,

Enclosure.

Dr. Lucas--3--Jan, 21, 1908.

P.S. Edmund will have written to you fully about our talks here over the question of his transfer to North India.

It was a very hard matter to decide, in view of the strong letters received from both Missions. I hope the judgment reached was wise, and feel more comfortable about it in view of the fact that the two Missions always have it in their power, by mutual agreement, to transfer a worker from one Mission to the other.

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

February 28th, 1908.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,
Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:-

Your good letter of January 10th was received about three weeks ago.

I received a cable yesterday, stating that Dr. Ewing would be in about March 3rd. We have informed his people, and are looking forward now with great pleasure to seeing him. I trust that he may have some satisfactory talks with Mr. Wanamaker, although I confess to being doubtful as to whether anything can be accomplished in that direction.

I think Mr. Wanamaker has deepest sympathy with you and with the work in Allahabad, but he must be carrying enormous burdens now, and from some things which I understand he said at the Men's Missionary Convention in Philadelphia, I think he feels that this not a propitious time to press for large contributions upon the men whom it has been customary to look to to do the big things. However, a dozen or more of the most effective missionary workers have been at work the last year, endeavoring to secure large gifts for special projects with practically no success; so that while one can never foresee what may come about, I do not anticipate any special financial help from Dr. Ewing's return, unless he may be able to find here or there some individual whose heart God will touch and who may not as yet have been drawn upon for large gifts.

We sent to you on February 5th \$693.46 for famine relief. Until your letter and a few more recent ones came, we did not know just what the famine conditions were. I shall now send out another statement, embody-

Jr. Lucas--2--Feb. 23, 1908.

ing what is in the last letters.

I saw Mr. Allison in Philadelphia, but had no chance to talk with him, and am sending him a note now, asking him how Mrs. Allison is getting along.

How some people feel with reference to famine relief in India would be indicated by the following note, which I received from a New York banker, who gave me \$2,000. several years ago for the famine children in India, and to whom I wrote giving the facts regarding present conditions:

"I received your letter of January 29th. It seems to me that the people in India who are starving and to whom you refer, should be taken care of by the Indian or English Government. This opinion of mine, coupled with the fact that I have given a great deal of money away this last twelve months,- the figures of which I am sure would surprise you, when you consider the value of my property,- does not incline me to send you anything in reply to your letter."

I received recently a letter from Dr. Symington, making a proposition with reference to a partial return to mission ^{work}, the gist of which is that he would work for the Mission under Mission support during the winter months, and then go up to the hills and support himself and his family by private practice during the summer months.

I do not believe that such a proposition is feasible, and am so writing to Dr. Symington. I think he has written to you on the same subject.

If the Mission wishes to employ him as a worker on this basis, just as it would employ anyone in India, within its appropriations,- I do not think that the Board would object; but I do not think that the Board would undertake to employ him as a half-time missionary. I have kept up a correspondence with Dr. Symington, to whom I mentioned in a letter last year what seemed like an equitable refund to be made to the Church, in view of his leaving the missionary service, after so short a term. He writes that he has not been able to do anything, as he has to pay whatever he can to Mr. Woodside for Rokeby, but that if he is ever able to do so, he will return to the Board the amount suggested.

Dr. Lucas--3--Feb. 28, 1908.

You will be getting in the papers soon the report of the Philadelphia Convention. It was a good meeting, and I hope will have lasting results. I am glad to say that the increasing interest in Foreign Missions is stirring up a greater activity on the part of the friends of Home Missions. I only hope that there may be no evil spirit of jealousy or rivalry introduced.

I have just been looking over this morning a new book on the subject of the "Consciousness of Christ," which is filling an ever larger place in the thought of the day, and furnishing strong apologetic evidence in support of our conviction of Christ's Deity. The book I have just been reading is, ^{ie} Garvey's "Studies in the Inner Life of Jesus." One curious thing about it is, that there are twenty-four chapters in the book, and not one, as far as I have observed, is on the prayer-life of Jesus, which one would think would be one of the first things to attract the attention of any student of His inner life. The closing paragraph of the book reminds me of a sermon I heard Dr. James H. Brooks, of St. Louis, preach in Washington, at the time of the General Assembly in 1893, on the subject of "God Our Rock," and of a phrase which he used in his prayer when he spoke of "the infinite stoop of condescension" which we see in God in the incarnation and crucifixion. ^{ie} Garvey's closing paragraph is:

"God's humiliation in the universe as the immanent presence and power here reached its ultimate expression, and in the diffusion of the Spirit of God in the life of man consequent on the Resurrection of Jesus, not only the exaltation of the historical personality of Jesus began, but of the Kenosis principle in God, which in Him became incarnate, in Him was clearly revealed and fully communicated. The God in whom we live and move and have our being ever more clearly showed and more fully gave Himself until the very secret of His capacity and character as Creator, who is also Father because bestowing His own likeness on and seeking fellowship with His creatures, was disclosed--the mystery of the ages was revealed--God so infinite and absolute that finitude and dependence are not an impossibility to Him in His self-manifestation and self-communication, became man in Jesus Christ that through faith in His grace, the expression and exercise of His Father's love, men might become the sons of God, and He might be the firstborn among many brethren."

Dr. Lucas- 4--Feb. 28th, 1908.

I think most people find the real difficulty of faith, when they come to think upon its problems at all, in the effort to apprehend this self-limitation of God in the Incarnation, and indeed in all revelation. I meet so many people who have trouble at this point, who feel that their finitude makes it impossible for them to have any real communication with God, and that God's infinitude makes it inconceivable that He should have any communication with us. How good it is in one's own heart to fall back on the thought of Faber's hymn:

"If our faith were but more simple
We would take Him at His word"

With warmest love,

Ever your friend,

Dictated Feb. 26th.

Robert C. [unclear]

In the
1871

ON THE WORLD'S BENEFACTORS.

Our lesson, then, is this; that those men are not necessarily the most useful men in their generation, nor the most favored by God, who make the most noise in the world, and who seem to be principals in the great changes and events recorded in history; on the contrary, that even when we are able to point to a certain number of men as the real instruments of any great blessings vouchsafed to mankind, our relative estimate of them, one with another, is often very erroneous; so that, on the whole, if we could trace truly the hand of God in human affairs and pursue His bounty, as displayed in the world to its original sources, we must unlearn our admiration of the powerful and distinguished, our reliance on the opinion of Society, our respect for the decisions of the learned, and turn our eyes to private life, watching in all we read or witness for the true signs of God's presence, the graces of personal holiness manifested in His elect; which, weak as they seem to mankind, are mighty through God, and have an influence upon the course of His providence, and bring about great events in the world at large, when the wisdom and strength of the natural man are of no avail.

Now, first, observe the operation of this law of God's government, in respect to the introduction of those temporal blessings which are of the first importance in securing our well being and comfort in the present life. For example, who was the first cultivator of corn? Who first tamed and domesticated the animals whose strength we use, and whom we make our food? Or who first discovered the medicinal herbs which, from the earliest times, have been our resource against disease? If it was mortal man, who thus looked through the vegetable and animal world, and discriminated between the useful and the worthless, his name is unknown to the millions whom he has benefited. It is notorious, that those who first suggest the most happy inventions in the search after Truth, who strike out momentous principles of action, who painfully force upon their contemporaries the adoption of beneficial measures, or again, who are the original cause of the chief events in national history, are commonly supplanted, as regards celebrity and reward, by inferior men. Their works are not called for after them; nor the arts and systems which they have given to the world. Their schools are usurped by strangers; and their maxims of wisdom circulate among the children of their people, forming perhaps, a nation's character, but not embalming in their own immortality, the names of their original authors."

Parochial Sermons, 11, 1.

Memor. High
a Cardinal Memo.

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

January 12th, 1909.

THE NORTH INDIA MISSION,

My dear Friends:-

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Mission have been duly received and laid before the Board.

There were not many items in them calling for the formal action of the Board. The question which engaged most of the Board's attention at the present time was the question of Mr. Allison's return.

We had been informed of the misgivings entertained by some at the Mission Meeting just prior to Mr. Allison's return to America. Dr. Lucas, I believe, was home then, and he told me of what lay behind the Mission's discussion at that time. In view of that action of the Mission, however, and knowing nothing on its own account adverse to Mr. Allison's return, the Board took it for granted that he would go back as soon as Mrs. Allison's health allowed, in accordance with the terms of the action of the Mission. It was because we knew of the other misgivings, however, that I kept the Mission fully informed as to the condition of Mrs. Allison's health and our plans with regard to them; and hearing nothing from the Mission Meeting of a year ago or since then until this last action, all arrangements were made for Mr. and Mrs. Allison's sailing with Mr. and Mrs. Forman.

As soon as the Mission's cablegram was received, however, Mr. Allison was at once advised, and when the letters came copies were immediately sent to him. Mr. Allison did not feel that he could resign, and the question having been referred to the India Committee, Mr. Allison came on for a conference with the Committee. The Committee

North India Mission--2.

was at first disposed to take action on the basis of the almost unanimous action of the Mission, but, on further thought, it seemed fairer to Mr. Allison and to the Cause to accede to his request that action should be deferred until he had had an opportunity to reply to the Mission's communication. The Committee recommended, accordingly, that this be done. The language of the Committee's recommendation was:

"After further consideration, however, and in the earnest desire, on the one hand, to be entirely just to the Mission and the work in its charge, and, on the other, to be entirely just to Mr. Allison,-- the Committee would recommend that, inasmuch as Mr. Allison has informed the Committee that he does not see his way to resign, and that he believes that he can state matters to the North India Mission so as to lead it to reconsider its action,-- that Mr. Allison be advised to prepare such statements as he wishes to make to the Mission, and that the Board will forward these to the Mission, with the request that it reply as soon as possible by cable, with the understanding that if its reply is favorable, Mr. Allison will return to the field."

Mr. Allison has agreed that if the answer of the Mission is unfavorable to his return, he will then present his resignation; but he earnestly hopes that, in view of his statements and on further consideration, the Mission will assent to his return. Mr. Allison spoke in excellent spirit at the meeting of the India Committee.

The statement which Mr. Allison has sent to be forwarded to the Mission is as follows:

"Pittsburgh, Pa., 5th Jan. 1909.
"Rev. H. Forman, D.D., Sec. N. I. Mission,
Jhansi, India.

"My dear brethren of the Mission--

You will, doubtless, with this mail, receive from the Board of Foreign Missions a statement of its action in regard to the Mission's attitude towards our return to India. That action will be ample explanation for this letter, and I wish to speak out of my heart to the members of the Mission regarding my feeling in respect to this very distressing and disconcerting condition.

You will believe me when I say that the action of the Mission came to me as an overwhelming and heart-breaking surprise. That you may know that I had no inkling of the Mission's attitude, let me say that I had prepared to return to India from the day I left it. I have nothing but kind thoughts of those who were my associates in the Mission and never dreamed that they had reason to think of me as the letter evidences. For this reason I am freer to appeal to my brethren of the Mission, feeling as I do, that they have misunderstood my actions and my motives. The Board has generously allowed me to make this appeal and is willing

that I should return to India, if the Mission feels that it can sanction my return. Knowing the men of the Mission, as I think I know them, I am glad of this opportunity to plead my own cause.

It is not my intention to justify myself in the eyes of my brethren, but merely to point out some things, which, I hope will help them to a reconsideration of my fitness for the mission work in India. I think I am aware of my own failings and as I look back, can see where I have erred in judgment, but I assure the brethren in the Mission that my motive was always for the good of the Mission, and if anything I said was construed as exhibiting a reproachful spirit, I make free to say that that spirit never possessed me, and I carried the warmest appreciation of my colleagues in my heart and thought that that feeling was reciprocal.

When I gave myself to the mission cause I gave all I had and all I possessed. I felt that I was fitted for it or would fit myself for it. I felt called to the work. One could scarcely feel such a call for selfish reasons. My heart has been in the work and still is, and I desire nothing more than to finish my course in my appointed field of labor. I realize more and more its claim upon me, and I feel confident in saying that the Church will never be disappointed in my return, nor my brethren regret the confidence they would repose in me by asking for my return. If any of the brethren feel that it might be unpleasant for me or them, should I return, having had to face this present untoward issue, I would like to assure them that I shall count myself happy to labor with them again and shall respect them all the more for their courage and love them for their generosity.

I do not wish to make my appeal on the ground of personal inconvenience, though I have had all arrangements made; have made purchases; have received promises of support from the church in Hutchinson, Kansas, where I acted as pastor two months, almost, of my furlough, also from eighteen other churches in different parts of the country whose interest had been aroused and stimulated; a little organ has been sent to us to take along with us, and a multitude of things that have made glad my heart on my expected return and now produce a corresponding sadness. I only want the Mission to feel that I want to do my best, to give my best service to it and to the Master, to win success out of apparent defeat, and to demonstrate to them the fact that I may yet be meet for His use. Mrs. Allison is so much better that our return seems possible and I am praying that the way may not be closed upon us.

With kindest regards to all the brethren, I am

"Yours sincerely,"

(signed) "A.B. Allison."

He asked me, also, that I would forward the statement which he presented to the meeting of the India Committee, which was as follows:-

"The action taken by the North India Mission in recent session has come to me with overwhelming surprise. It reveals an attitude towards me that is simply incomprehensible. I was not aware of the existence of that attitude while on the field, nor has it been intimated to me in correspondence with my fellow-workers since my return. I have in my possession letters from both missionaries and natives that contain no hint of suspicion that my return to service was looked upon as questionable. I feel sure that the Board must share this astonishment with me, for our relations, up to the receipt of the letter, have been unchanged. There has never been, to my knowledge, any estrangement or strained relations between any member of the Mission and myself.

The statement that it is the belief of the Mission, that I could never harmoniously cooperate with it in the work, is inexplicable to me. The 'new light' revealed to the Mission must certainly be of vastly greater import than is disclosed by the details of the letter.

Stripped of all verbiage, the charge amounts to one of incompatibility with my fellow-workers. I have been looking forward with keenest pleasure to the time when we would be able to take up again in the fellowship of the Mission, our unfinished work. Against that work there is no real sustained complaint. Dr. Lucas has answered the specified criticisms far better than I could hope to do for myself. It is humiliating to defend oneself from such vague criticisms. My record on the field was well known to the Mission when it asked the Board to return me. I had completed the Language Course in the time prescribed, and with credit to myself. The work in Allahabad was thorough enough to pass, in the government examinations, the greater number of the students in my department.

In Etawah, the work was well laid out and opening into success when I was asked to leave it. The fruition of those labors has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, as witnessed by letters from the field. My heart has been warmed and my interest unflagging, as I have watched the amazing development from the small beginning set in operation while we were on the field.

I want to return to India. When the Board accepted me, I surrendered my life and my all for that high service. My missionary interests have eclipsed all others in my life. I am not ready to begin my life over again in the pastorate, until I am sure that the Lord's will is changed for my life. The letter from the Mission is far from conclusive evidence to me that I should not finish my work there. It says, that if the Board sends me back, the Mission will accept it as for the best. I desire to be sent back. My education and experience have equipped me for that service and the call to that work is insistent and ir-repressible in my life. I am better qualified to be a missionary than I was when the Board first approved me. I would be ashamed to think it impossible for me to work inharmoniously with others, in an enterprise in which I am personally so deeply interested. If I am unworthy to labor in India, I should suspect my worthiness to labor anywhere else. I do not think that a few mistakes in my judgment have rendered me unfit to continue in my chosen work, for I maintain, that all I have been guilty of has been errors in judgment. My motives and desires have ever been in the interests of the work at large.

Therefore, I ask the Board to not thwart my earnest desire to fulfill the expectation it reposed in me when I was first sent out, and to recommend me once more to the charity and fellowship of the brethren, against whom I have undesignedly offended.

I cannot believe that God will look with disapprobation upon such a solution of the difficulty, and surely He has an incompleated service awaiting me there, where my interests and affections are concentrated.

It seems a great pity to lose at this time a man who has the language and who desires to return to the work. On the other hand, it is not right that the Mission should approve of the return of one whom it believes to be unfitted for effective service. With this general statement the matter is referred again to the Mission for its

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reply. Will you kindly take up the matter at once, through the Executive Committee or by circular letter, and cable the result? Either "Allison yes" or "Allison no." We shall hope to have the Mission's reply before the end of February.

No little thought has been given to the subject of the reinforcements needed by the Mission, in view of the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, the transfer of Dr. Young to the Punjab, and the possibility of other losses. The question of reinforcements for all the Missions will be taken up as soon as the Minutes of the various Mission Meetings are in hand. It is still too soon to know what the Board can hope to undertake in the way of enlargement, or even in the way of filling vacancies. There are more than a score of vacancies in the Missions which have not been filled this current year simply because it seemed that there were other necessities even more urgent, the China Missions, for example, representing that it was even more necessary that the salaries of the missionaries now on the field should be increased than that vacant places should be filled. The receipts of the churches thus far have shown some increase this year; and if all the liabilities of the year can be met, including the deficit, I am sure the Board will plan for an advance next year, but thus far the increase of contributions has not been as great as the increase of liabilities.

The Board took action in regard to the Mission's request for the authorization of some special appeals, as follows:-

"The Board was unable to approve the request of the North India Mission, that Mr. Smith and Mr. Higginbottom be given permission to make special appeals for scholarships for the schools in Fatehgarh and Allahabad, but the Board would be glad to reopen the question after the regular budget for the North India Mission has been entirely covered."

The Eastern Synods are making a special effort this year to pay off the entire deficit of the Board, in addition to meeting their share of the regular contributions, but they have done so only on the condition that

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the Board would not approve of any further special appeals at the present time; and throughout the Church many of the best pastors are asking the Board to help them to focus the interest of their people on the regular budget, and not to make this more difficult by multiplying the special appeals which come to the people with the endorsement of the Board and which the best pastors say are sure to absorb what could be secured for the regular budget, save in the exceptional cases where the appeals are made to separate individuals, who often can be led to do in this way what they cannot be induced to do for the regular liabilities. The Board is entirely ready to cooperate with the missionaries in increasing the support of the work, and will gladly give endorsement to good causes approaching selected individuals, especially for considerable amounts: but general soliciations for scholarships, if they do not divert, are sure at least to absorb what could just as well be secured for the prior obligations of the budget which are as yet unmet.

Board

The Board recognizes, however, the propriety of allowing considerable freedom to the missionaries from any one field, who have cooperated with the Board in securing pledges for their regular budget, and it has in several cases told missionaries that it would gladly endorse their efforts and work with them to enlarge the appropriations for their Missions by special gifts, if they would first cooperate with the Board to see that the whole regular budget is pledged.

The same action of the Board would apply in principle to the other request of the Mission with reference to the special appeals for the enlargement of the industrial plant at Barhpur. We shall be glad to take this up with Mr. Smith when he comes.

The reappointment of Dr. Ewing as Mission Treasurer was approved. Does the Audit Committee expect later to audit the books of the last year, during part of which Dr. Ewing was absent? The statement of the Committee

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to the Mission was, I believe, that the audit has not yet been completed. I presume it will complete the audit and report to the Executive Committee or directly to Mr. Day. Might not the special expenditures on account of Mr. Mattison's illness, which I notice were charged back to the Board in the Treasurer's statement for the year, have been properly met out of the 1500 Rs. increase for the current year?

No special action has been taken, of course, with reference to any of the furloughs regularly falling due next year; the inclusion of the necessary items of expense in the Mission estimates, and later, in the Board's appropriations, will suffice.

Mr. Forman has written, in accordance with the instructions of the Mission, regarding the importance of the items in Col. IV. We can well understand the difficulty which the Mission has in determining which items shall be placed in that Column when often, as the Minutes state, they seem of equal importance with those which go into the other Columns. Nevertheless, when the funds are limited there must be a line drawn somewhere, and what goes into Col. IV must have a little less claim than the items which go into Col. I, or they would be substituted for them? If there were no necessity compelled by inadequate funds we might not have sharp enough eyes to see any difference, but when the money does not suffice to cover everything, some difference, whether real or arbitrary, must be seen.

I am sorry to have to report that it seems difficult this year to find women physicians. There are four or five places calling urgently for them, so that I am not sure that it will be easy to secure anyone to take Dr. Young's place. Mr. Delano and his family are desirous of supporting Dr. Young's successor in the Sarah Seward Hospital, and the Philadelphia Woman's Board is quite ready to take over Dr. Young and support her in the district work in the Punjab. We have no word from

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Dr. Binford as to her future plans.

There seems to be some hitch about Miss Lawton's going out.

We lost track of her for a while, and there has been some little difficulty as to the financial arrangement. I fear she will not be getting out this year.

I reported the action of the Mission regarding the Racea Girls' School and the Barhpur Boys' School. It must be agonizing to see such great opportunities and be unable to improve them. The Board sees them all over the world. It is making every effort it can to increase the gifts of the churches. I suspect there are many who think that it is too energetic and aggressive. All that it can receive it will appropriate to the Missions; more than that, of course, it cannot do.

We have not yet heard from Dr. Young in explanation of the Mission action with reference to her outfit allowance.

I am just writing to the Punjab Mission on several points, which I think will be of interest, also, to you, and I venture to quote a portion of my letter:

"I was especially glad to see, in Dr. Cherry's report, the strong emphasis laid on the better organization, as well as the wider extension, of the district work, and also upon the increase of the missionary efficiency of the schools, especially through the employment of a larger number of Christian teachers.

I think that many of the men engaged in district work would profit a great deal by a visit to Korea, if it were only possible for them to make it some time. The country evangelistic work was laid out, from the beginning, in Korea, upon a most comprehensive and effective plan. Work that was done was not neglected but was always followed up. Points where work could be done were gathered into circuits, men were put over these circuits, who traveled them constantly. Each missionary took a number of these circuits under his care, going over them with the native men, and gathering the native men together at regular intervals for training and conference. In this way a spirit of activity and movement was put in the work from the beginning; ground once gained was not lost; everything done was followed up by something which carried it a step farther. Undoubtedly, many external conditions favored the growth of the work, but the work would never have grown as it has if it had not been for the firm evangelical faith, the warm evangelistic methods, and the consecutive persistence of policy which have marked the work from the beginning.

"The second question, of the increase of the missionary effectiveness of the schools, was brought before the Board very earnestly

by Mr. Severance. He has met the Board several times since his return for long conferences. At two of these he dealt with Eastern Asia, but one whole evening, at a dinner given by Mr. Van Norden and at which almost the entire membership of the Board and a few invited friends were present, he took up his impressions of India. At the close of a most favorable and sympathetic report, he spoke in the strongest way of his conviction that we were making a profound mistake in India in the employment of non-Christian teachers in the Mission schools. He said the greatest weakness in our work was the presence of traitors within the camp, and that it seemed to him, that the expenditure of large sums of mission money on the employment of non-Christians in a Christian propaganda, was unwise and unwarrantable. You know what a strong supporter of educational work he is; he gave no comfort to any who were present who disbelieved in the propriety of the use of education as a missionary agency. Indeed, his contention was, that more money should be spent on it, and his remedy for the present condition in India was increased appropriations, which would enable the Missions to pay the higher salaries demanded by Christian teachers. Many of the members of the Board who were present had studied the educational problem in India more generally and saw the whole matter in a just light, although the detailed facts were not of course known to them. I prepared a statement, accordingly, of which I have had some copies made. It is a long statement, and it contains some things that I put in only for the sake of some who read it here who do not know the things which are commonplaces with you and in the offices of the Board; and I did not try at all to go into the general question of the legitimacy of educational work. I am sending a copy of this statement with this letter to a few of the larger Stations, not having enough to send to all. Will you kindly make any corrections in it, either as to facts or principles? If, as I think it is, a convincing defense, nevertheless the evil is a grave one, and I do believe that we should have our whole system better articulated, and that it is possible that we could dispense with some parts of it in order to fill in what we do ~~have~~ not have. At the same time, any one who studies the problem can realize how difficult a one it is, especially for any one Society to deal with.

There was not time to read the whole statement to the Board, of course, but I summarized it and read a part of it, showing that we are not supporting the non-Christian teachers with mission funds. I quote the reference to the matter from the Minutes of the Meeting:

'Mr. Speer presented a statement with reference to educational work in India, especially in the matter of the employment of non-Christian teachers in Mission Schools; this important question having been raised by Mr. Severance in his sympathetic review of the mission work of the Board in India at his meeting with the Board on the evening of November 9th. It was voted to express formally to Mr. Severance, the Board's earnest appreciation of his valuable suggestions regarding it, and the Council was instructed to send him a copy of the statement presented by Mr. Speer, and to bring the matter again to the attention of the Missions in India, with the assurance of the Board's approval of any effective measures for the development of more Christian teachers in all the schools of the Missions.'

I wish it had been possible to present the figures and facts regarding the North India and Western India Missions, also.

"The action of the Mission with regard to salaries was brought at once to the Board, and I quote the following from the Minutes:

'The Board heard with deep sympathy the statement of the Secretary-in-charge in regard to the increased cost of living in the

Punjab Mission, requesting that a 25% increase in the children's allowance and an increase in salaries from \$1,030. to \$1,200. for married missionaries and proportionately for unmarried, be made. It was voted to reply to the Mission's communication, that the Board ventures to hope, from the tone of the report of the Mission's Committee, that the necessity for an increase in salaries may be postponed a little longer, especially if, as the Board hopes may be the case, the children's allowance can be increased beyond the amount suggested by the Mission; and that for these reasons, as well as in view of the financial condition of the Board's treasury, no action be taken at this time."

This question has not been raised by either the North India or the Western India Mission this year. Is it probable that the expense of living was not advanced in those sections as it has been in the Punjab? As the Board's action indicates, it is entirely ready to face this problem in each Mission as it arises. The salaries in China have already been increased to \$1100. This is a little in advance now of the India salaries, but in China there is no summer leave allowance, there is no sanitarium rent, no conveyances are provided,-- all these are met out of the salary. If the salaries in the Punjab were increased to \$1200., might any of these expenditures now made as extras be included in the salary? The Board's chief point of inquiry would be, however, I think, as to whether the financial pressure is not felt mainly in the families with children? and whether unmarried missionaries and missionary families without children feel the need of an increase as acutely? The representations which have been made from many fields are to the effect, that if the Board will increase the children's allowances, and in the case of boys and girls in college will extend the period to, say twenty or twenty-one years of age,-- the present field salaries and home allowances will suffice. What is your judgment on this point? The conditions which have been pressing upon you are conditions which are well understood now here at home, alas! I presume the great majority of those who give to missions are people whose incomes have been stationary while the expense of living is greatly advanced. That is no reason, however, why the work abroad must not be so adjusted as to provide a comfortable subsistence; and when increases are absolutely necessary, I am sure that the Board will feel that they must be made. Do you think, as some of the China Missions thought last year, that the necessity is now so imperative in the Punjab that the salaries should be increased, even though the number of missionaries should have to be reduced in order to make the increase possible? It is to be earnestly hoped that no such contingency will have to be faced in India, but it was faced this last year in the case of China and Japan.

"With reference to the term of service of single women, the Minute of the Board is as follows:

"The action of the Punjab Mission with reference to the term of service of single women was reported, the Mission requesting therein that such terms should be reduced to seven-and-a-half years. It was voted to defer action until the Secretary-in-charge could correspond with the Mission, raising the inquiry as to whether this change would be necessary in view of the fact that the Mission had already the authority to grant furloughs to single women for a period of six months, including the time of travel, at the end of five years, and in view of the further fact that the Mission had now provided for a two months' vacation each year on the field in the case of all single women. The Secretary was further instructed to raise the question as to whether if, on further consideration, it would seem desirable to reduce the full term of service to seven-and-a-half years, the furlough ought not to be reduced to a period of twelve months plus the time of travel."

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The Board voted that, if the recommendation of the Mission were adopted, it would mean that out of every nine years the single women would have had almost one-third for vacation and furlough. Can it not be hoped that the two months summer vacation will help to maintain the health of the single women; and that if not, the six months' furlough at the end of five years can be resorted to? The Episcopal Board, I believe, has now adopted a general rule of five-year terms with six months furlough; and it seems to be the general feeling, that while reduced terms of service are now practicable and wise (although there are many who cling to the old ideal still) that reduced furloughs are equally wise and practicable. An eighteen months' absence from any work is a long one, especially when it is a work many of whose implements easily grow rusty; and before taking final action on the Mission's suggestion, the Board would like to inquire whether, if the term of service is cut down to seven-and-a-half years, it might not wisely be cut down to seven-and-a-quarter years, with a twelve months' furlough in the United States and one month travel each way?

"The following action will be self-explanatory:

"It was voted to unite with the German Reformed Board and other friends of the Missions among the Mohammedans in the observance of February 21st-26th as the Week of Prayer for the Mohammedan World."

I am sorry that Mr. Enders has not recovered his health, and that it is necessary for him to give up the work and come home. I trust that it may not mean his permanent withdrawal. I hope that all the other men of the Mission are well, and that, through a long stay in the hills, Mrs. Forman may become quite strong and well again. I trust that the fever which has followed the famine may soon come to an end, and that the poor people who have suffered so much may find their times of suffering succeeded by comparative comfort.

Dr. Lucas has written of the most interesting exercises at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bethlehem Jubilee Memorial building.

I should like to ask the advice of the Mission as to what we shall say here to the constant inquiries which come to us regarding Miss Eva M. Clark, whom you will remember and who is traveling about in this country speaking on Missions and, I am told by ministers in whose churches she has been, is receiving considerable sums of money. She has worked over the country from Denver to New York and is now in this neighborhood. The letters speak of her as having greatly interested the people in Missions and having rendered useful service.

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Here is a sample of one letter, however, recently received:

"Last Sabbath I broke over a rule of mine and admitted into my pulpit a Miss Eva M. Clarke of India. She filled the house and pleased the people, who gave her about \$21.00. This was added to by the Cent.Pres. \$10.00 and the sale of a lot of her photographs.

Miss Clarke is an attractive speaker and claims membership in the Central Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colo. She has a testimonial from Dr. Robt. Coyle (her pastor).

I attempted to catechise her, after the talk, concerning her church relations in India and as to her motive in this country, and she immediately got on the war path. She claimed that no compulsion was put on the people; that their offering was free-will and consequently nobody's business.

If the Memorial gave her \$21. there are churches here who would give her \$100. or more, and maybe there isn't anything genuine in her. She has a 'Round Robin' which she asked me to sign, but I declined for the present to sign it. If she is genuine she would be good to send to the churches. If she is not genuine, I fear the result of her 'collections' on the Boards of Missions."

Miss Clarke has a most cordial testimonial from Mr. Bandy, certifying to her character and usefulness. I wrote to her sometime ago, taking exception to her method of receiving money and telling her that I did not see how we could object to her going about as a lecturer and charging for her lectures, but that I questioned the propriety of her supporting herself by free-will missionary offerings. I wish you would let us know what attitude to take toward her.

You have already heard of the World's Missionary Conference to be held in Edinburgh, in June, 1910. The number of delegates is strictly limited by the size of the hall, and our Church is entitled to 55. This will have to include all the home delegates, and the Central Executive Committee requests that there should be also some native Christian leaders included. We have all thought at once of Dr. Chatterjee, of India, and I have written to him on the subject. There ought to be at least one additional representative of our Presbyterian Missions in India. As soon as possible, the Board will attempt to make selections. There will doubtless be missionaries returning on furlough at that time who may wish to go to Edinburgh as visitors. It seems probable, however, that there will not be quite as good arrangements for

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for missionary visitors as there were in New York; the question of entertainment being as yet uncertain and the capacity of the hall being so limited. But it will doubtless be an occasion well worth one's going to even at some inconvenience. And it would be worth while for those who are coming home in the spring of 1910 to think of the Conference as they make their plans, although it might be well for them to wait until we know more fully just what can be done for missionary visitors who are not delegates before they make their final plans.

with kind regards to all,

Your sincere friend,

Dictated Jan. 7th.

B. Washburn

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

April 16th, 1909.

The Rev. J.J. Lucas, D.D.,
Allahabad, INDIA.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

Your good letter of March 12th, enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Allison, has been received. The matter had been already settled on the basis of the cablegram reaffirming the Mission's judgment, and Mr. Allison has acquiesced, as he agreed to do. It was just as well that he did not go back now, as the doctors find that his wife is suffering from appendicitis. Indeed, I feared all the time that when he came to New York and took Mrs. Allison to the Board's medical adviser he would be discouraged from going out at this time, and as I stated to Mr. Allison, it was only on the condition that the Board's adviser would sanction Mrs. Allison's return that the Board would approve of his going back.

I don't know just what he will do now, but I trust he will take up some home pastorate and not turn aside to any secular work.

I wish we had a woman physician in view for the Sara Seward Hospital, but there seem to be no women doctors in sight at all who have the requisite qualifications. The medical schools are not giving us any this year, and we have not yet found any from among the young women already out in active practise. One or two have offered themselves, but have lacked the necessary qualifications or experience.

I am glad you approve of the paper on educational work which I drafted merely as a memorandum to accompany Mr. Severance's strictures. All of us here have unreserved sympathy with Mr. Severance's purpose, and I did not mean to imply in this statement any defence of the policy

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of the Mission, nor that I did not think that that policy might not be revised in some regards. We certainly have been weak in the development of Christian teachers. We have not had in either Mission a Normal Training School for the raising up of Christian teachers for our Mission Schools.† But back of any such provision, I think is the need on the Mission field, as well as at home, of each individual missionary's being on the watch always for the young men who could be trained and fitted for the largest usefulness. I believe that while there are many reasons for the alleged falling off in the supply of ministers at home, one element of the problem has been the lack of effort, on the part of the men in the ministry, to hunt out the young men in their congregations who have the qualifications for the ministry, and to lead them into it, as men did a generation or two ago. On the Mission field I believe that there is the same need, and that our Lord's example, drawn out so wonderfully in Bruce's book on "The Training of the Twelve" is the challenge that we need more than anything else, save the challenge of a holy and a loving life. †

Y I have been glancing over quite a number of missionary books recently in order to make some extracts from them bearing on certain questions of missionary policy, and among the new biographies which I have gone over has been the Life of James Stewart of Lovedale. I remember meeting him many years ago when he was in this country in connection with a Pan-Presbyterian Alliance Convention in Washington, and fifteen years ago Mrs. Speer and I lodged in the same house at Kesick, England, with Mrs. Stewart, who was a lovely Scotch woman, and to whom we quite lost our hearts. This new biography is a very interesting book, and it brings out the essential characteristics of Stewart which made him such a power, both in Africa and in Scotland. I was struck with two short paragraphs regarding him, each of them embodying what one of our best

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old missionaries wrote to me a little while ago he believed was the fundamental requisite in missionary work. "He was contrasting two women physicians whom he had known in his field, - one sharp-tongued, imperious, racially superior and assertive, and the other, far more capable and efficient as a doctor, but full of geniality and love, always ready to answer the call of need, always full of patience and considerateness. The result, of course, was inevitable. The second one simply walked right into the hearts of the people, and found that she could do things that had always been regarded as impossible, because she held the key of love! James Stewart seems to have been just the same type. His biographer says:

† "Tenderness of heart in him rose to genius, and it was not chilled by years or by cruel disappointments. His sympathies overflowed and went down beneath the man to the animal world. A man or beast in misery was to him a sacred thing. He could not pass unheeded a beggar, an old man or woman, or poor little children. However busy - and he was always in a whirlpool of work - he had endless patience with sufferers.†

"It was the knowledge of his sympathy with them in all their troubles that gave Stewart such a hold over his natives and pupils. They knew that they could go to him at any hour of the day, and he would listen as patiently to their little tales of distress as if it were a matter of mighty moment. His sympathy kept him from being impatient with those less gifted than himself. Stewart was full of patience towards the boys and girls who were gathered together at Lovedale."

→ I presume this is about as hard a lesson as possible for one to learn. It certainly is so here at home, where there are certain tasks that press to be done, and where every interruption means the postponement of their doing; but surely there is no lesson more vital, and one wonders of how much value any routine of work may be in comparison with the work that is done by the feeling and exercise of any true spirit of love." †

I don't know whether I shall be writing to you again, but if not, I send you a great deal of love until I get back and take up the correspondence once more, next winter.

Very affectionately yours,

Dictated April 13th.

1000 E. 11th

CABLE ADDRESS:
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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

May 30th, 1910.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,
Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas,

I enclose herewith an encyclopedia of a letter to the Missions. I think, however, that the importance of the issues justifies the size of the document, and you know how much more might have been said on these great questions.

I have had several talks with Dr. Ewing and he is here to-day speaking to the Conference of the new missionaries.

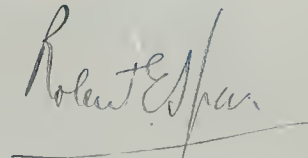
I think he has had measurably satisfactory talks with Mr. Wanamaker.

There is very much more that I should like to write personally, but the Missionary Conference is in session and I ought really to be in at the meeting now.

With warmest regards, I am,

Ever affectionately yours,

Dictated May 28th.



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156 FIFTH AVENUE
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MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

March 11, 1911.

THE NORTH INDIA MISSION:

My dear Friends,

I enclose herewith to each station a printed letter with regard to the appropriations for property under the Kennedy Bequest, and attach to it a typewritten list of the appropriations for property under the Bequest for the North India Mission. I think all necessary explanations are given in the printed letter.

The list of appropriations sent herewith for the North India Mission will, I fear, be disappointing to you, in view of your Mission's request. Nevertheless, the North India Mission has received a far larger proportion of the amount for which it asked than most of the Missions have received, and the contributions which I reported to you in my letter of Dec. 8th, of 10,200 Rupees for houses for Christian teachers at Mainpuri and for preacher-teachers in the Mainpuri District, are in addition to these appropriations from the Kennedy Bequest.

The list of appropriations enclosed may seem to you a rather curious one, and the grouping of so many objects in the 5th, 7th and 9th items in the list may seem to you to be ~~curious~~ ^{strange}, but as a matter of fact, it was not possible to get the needs of the North India Mission satisfactorily before the Committee by presenting only a great many detailed objects, some of which had no adequate accompanying explanations, and it seemed to me better to group as many as could be grouped together and to state the appeal as strongly as possible, conjointly. I think the Committee was willing to act on large sums presented in this way when it would have been tired out with the consideration of too many details, one by one. As the printed letter explains, the Mission has ~~has~~ is at entire liberty to re-arrange the amount now authorized but it must be in accordance with the instructions of the printed letter.

I have a great deal of pleasure in reporting the appointment and assignment to the North India Mission of Mr. A. T. Moore, now a Senior in Auburn Seminary, Mr. J. H. Hoziel, now a Senior in Allegheny Seminary, and Miss Craighoad, to whom he

North India Mission - 2.

is to be married, Mr. Mark Eldredge, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, an engineer, well qualified to teach or to care for industrial work, and Miss Woodsmall, to whom he is engaged to be married. It seems to us that during the last few years a large number of specially capable young men and women have been offering themselves and those who are now assigned to North India, I think you will find to be just the kind of men and women you are wanting. Mr. Hazlep and Mr. Moore are among the best men in their seminaries, the kind of men whom those who do not have an earnest sympathy with Missions think are just the sort needed at home. Mr. Eldredge and Miss Woodsmall seem to be splendidly adapted for the industrial work in Fatehgarh. Mr. Eldredge was first interested in the work in Allahabad College and was in correspondence with Mr. Higginbottom, with a view to the possibility of his going out this winter to take Mr. Edwards' place. His going was somewhat delayed, however, and we soon learned that he was expecting to go as a married man, and knowing that there was no provision for the support and no house accommodation for another married teacher in the College, it seemed better to appoint Mr. Eldredge and Miss Woodsmall regularly to the North India Mission, leaving the determination of their station to the Mission. What we had in mind was their adaptation to the work at Fatehgarh. If they are more needed in the College, of course the Mission can transfer them to the College and it can then assume their financial responsibility, but as I have said, we do not know of any special pledges covering such an outlay. Mr. Eldredge was anxious to go out to India this spring, arriving in May, but we discouraged this idea, and although with some disappointment he has agreed to wait until fall. We are still in correspondence with him as to whether an appointment to Fatehgarh will be as acceptable as work in the Allahabad College, but unless I write to the contrary you can anticipate his coming as a regular member of the Mission, for assignment to such work as the Mission deems best.

The Board was greatly interested in the statement which Mr. Ewing sent us regarding the baptism of the Mohammedan student in the College and will rejoice

North India Mission - 3.

when such instances are multiplied among both Mohammedans and Hindus.

Among other visitors, you may see shortly Ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey. Mr. Fort is a Christian man, a member of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, and in full sympathy with the missionary work. He is a man who will speak the Christian message, if called upon, in Asia, and who can do the cause much good on his return. We do not know when he will be in India, but you will doubtless learn of his presence on his arrival.

The Board considered at its last meeting the report adopted by the Punjab Mission as the action of the Mission with reference to the problem of the non-Christian teachers, and as I reported to the Punjab Mission the action of the Board in reply to the North India Mission's action on the subject, I think I should report to you the action of the Board in reply to the Punjab Mission.

The Secretary in charge of the correspondence with the Punjab Mission reported to the Board the Mission's action in reply to the communications from the Board with regard to the displacement of non-Christian teachers in Mission Schools by Christians, and the Secretary was instructed, FIRST, to express to the Mission the Board's appreciation of the careful consideration given to the matter by the Mission and the practical plans adopted by the Mission to carry out the plan of employing, as soon as possible, only Christian teachers in Mission Schools.

SECOND: To advise the Mission again of the Board's earnest and deliberate purpose to carry through the policy of making as Christian as possible the teaching staff of all Mission Schools.

THIRD: To report to the Mission the action of the Board on December 5th in reply to the action of the North India Mission on the subject of the employment of non-Christian teachers, and further, to suggest to the Mission the desirability of making any expense involved in carrying out the Board's policy in this regard a first charge, with the **expense** of the evangelistic district work, upon the additional appropriations which may be made to the Mission.

FOURTH: To request the Mission to report each year, in its Mission Minutes, the number of Christian and non-Christian teachers employed, and to indicate the progress made during the year in replacing the non-Christians with satisfactory Christian teachers.

FIFTH: To assure the Mission that the Board recognizes that the purposes and convictions of the Mission are at accord with its own, and that the Board appreciates the difficulties of the situation, but that difficulties which exist to-day because during the past twenty years adequate effort has not been made to raise up a staff of Christian teachers, ought not to be allowed to confront the missionaries of the future; and

SIXTH: To advise the Mission that in the Board's judgment it will be impracticable to attain, in the direct evangelistic work itself, the success desired unless the educational work, also, is as thoroughly evangelistic, penetrated by the evangelistic purpose and administered by agents who have the evangelistic spirit and aim, together with efficient qualifications for educational work.

APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE KENNEDY BEQUEST.

NORTH INDIA.

Etah-One Residence	\$4,533.
Landour-Two Residences	6,950.
Gwalior-One Residence	5,300.
Katra-Remodeling Boys' High School	1,500.
Re-roofing Houses in the whole Mission	6,832.
Calcutta-Balance due on Property	3,353.
Atan, Kawanah, Fatehpur and Mainpuri-Land, Houses for Christian Teachers, village houses for Preacher-teachers, and other buildings	6,999
Allahabad-Remodeling Bungalow at Mary Wainmaker Girls' School	3,000
Fatehpur, Burhpur, Sakha and City Girls' School	5,357.
	<hr/>
	\$42,404.

North India Mission -4.

In writing to the Punjab Mission last December with regard to the probable appropriations from the Kennedy Bequest for new property, I reported to the Mission that it had been impossible to get the items for school buildings asked for in the Punjab approved by the India Committee, except on the condition that in the case of the new schools all the teachers should be Christians, and that in the case of the old schools money should be available only when three-fourths of the staff are Christian teachers and with the understanding that persistent effort would be made to make the whole staff Christian. Even on this basis there was a long discussion, some contending that there should be no opening of new schools in the India Missions until all the schools which we now have are staffed with Christian teachers and are not only subjected to the missionary aim but so equipped as to make the hope of attaining that aim a reasonable hope. At the meeting of the Board on January 10th, the Board recurred to this question again and took the following specific action on the subject.

It was voted that no appropriations for school buildings in India under the Kennedy Bequest should be available for the use of the Missions until, in the case of buildings for schools already in existence three-fourths of the teachers, and in the case of buildings for new schools, all the teachers are Christians.

The Board appreciates how difficult this situation is and those members of the Board who are most earnest in their view on the subject are deepest in their sympathy with those of you who carry the burden of the problem. I am admonished again and again to keep pressing the matter upon you, and to assure you that the Board is going to work at the problem until in some way a better situation is reached. Insofar as the problem is a financial one, the Board will do its best to contribute to its solution. I am glad to be able to report that the appropriations for the new year will show a great increase of appropriations. If all that is asked in Column IV in the way of increase over the preceding year's appropriations cannot be granted, a great portion of it will be, and it is possible that all of it may be added.

North India Mission -5.

We are just beginning to get echoes from the Lucknow Conference on Missions to Moslems and are awaiting with interest the fuller reports.

With kind regards to all, I am,

Your sincere friend,

Robert E. Speer

12/11

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

July 24th, 1911.

To the NORTH INDIA MISSION,

My dear Friends:

After the joint letter to the two Missions, which you will have just received had been mailed, the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the North India Mission were received, and I have pleasure in reporting the actions taken with reference to the requests of the Mission embodied in those Minutes:

The following action covers the Mission's recommendations with regard to the schools and the relation of expenditures on school property to the problem of the non-Christian teachers:

The Minutes of the Special Meeting of the North India Mission, May 31st to June 2nd, 1911, were presented, and it was voted that no action was necessary on the request of the Mission with regard to some relaxation of the Board's action regarding expenditure from the Kennedy Bequest on school buildings the Board having already considered the matter and granted the relief asked by the Punjab and North India Missions.

I think enough has been said on this subject in the letter to the two Missions.

I shall send a copy of the Mission's action on the subject of the non-Christian teachers to Mr. Government, who is now away from the city, but who I, as you know, profoundly interested, as we all are, in working out as quickly as possible from the present situation and in raising up an adequate staff of truly qualified Christian men and women for educational work.

The following action was taken with reference to the Mission's request for the employment of Mr. Kumar:

It was voted to authorize the employment by the North India Mission, for one year, beginning November 1st, 1911, of Mr. G. Kumar, to take charge of the industrial work at Ferozganj, on condition that the Mission has not already assigned or does not assign to that work Mr. Mark Aldredge, under appointment to the same, to be assigned to this work or transferred to the staff and control of the Allahabad College, as the Mission may decide. In case Mr. Kumar is employed, the Board agrees to provide for Class V. of the regulations for the balance of the current year, five months' salary, at the rate of \$400. per annum, with the understanding that if Mr. Kumar is regularly appointed a Missionary he shall be transferred to Class I. in the estimates for the fiscal year 1912-13.

We are still awaiting with great interest word from the Mission as to a decision

North India Mission - 2.

with regard to Mr. Edridge. We are sending to Mr. Dumar at Bangalore, assuming that that address will reach him, the regular missionary application blanks.

The distribution of the grant from the Kennedy Property Fund was unhesitatingly approved, and I have filed a copy of the list with Mr. Day. The understanding here is that the amounts allotted to these various objects must cover the total cost of doing what is proposed. The Board has not felt able to contemplate assuming responsibility for excess expenditures over estimates on so large a property expenditure as is now planned throughout the Missions, and must insist that the expenditures are kept rigidly within the total amount allowed. It was gratified, in this connection, to observe the careful action of the North India Mission requiring all plans and estimates to be approved by the Property Committee before building operations are commenced.

The following action was taken with reference to the Mission's request for additional appropriations for Column 4:

Sympathetic consideration was given to the request of the North India Mission for additional appropriations for Column 4 of the estimates for the current fiscal year. It was voted to point out to the Mission that while the Mission had not received all that it asked for in Column 4, it had received its full percentage of increase on its appropriations for the preceding year and that any special embarrassment felt by the Mission in adjusting its appropriations to the needs of its work was due not to any negligence on the part of the Board or any partiality of judgment with reference to the estimates of the Missions, but to the especially large requisitions of the North India Mission for advance work. The Board rejoices in the richness of the Mission's opportunity, and will be glad were increased contributions make it possible to meet more fully the requirements of the Mission. Therefore, it was voted to transfer to the Mission one-half of the sum of \$616. from the Western India Mission, and the sum of \$300. from the West Florida Mission, these amounts representing credits on the Treasurer's books covering expenditures already made by these Missions and covered without utilizing these credits.

It would seem that my references to the appropriations made by the Board for Column 4 were hyperbolic, and I am sorry that my hyperbole is not negotiable at the books or valid with the Treasurer of the Board. The North India Mission did receive its full percentage of increase on the appropriations which it had been receiving. Indeed, it received a little more than its percentage, but as the action which I have quoted indicated, the amount asked by the North India Mission in Column 4 represented a far greater advance on its previous appropriations than the amount asked by the Florida Mission. I recalled that it was possible, however,

North India Mission - 3.

for some relief to be given, and I rejoice should rejoice if more relief could be given later, altho you must not count on any.

We were glad to note the hospitable reception by the Mission of the important proposals laid before it by Dr. Cherry, in behalf of the Committee of the Punjab Mission. I earnestly believe that favorable action in the direction of these proposals will be of great advantage to our work in India.

It is not possible for me to give a definite reply to the Mission with regard to a Normal School to train and provide Christian teachers. The Full Board is not in session now, and the Finance Committee and the Executive Council are working for it, and while they do not hesitate to decide all questions which need immediate action, they defer all large problems of policy and matters involving heavy expenditures, for the Board's formal consideration in the Fall. Furthermore, I think the Board would prefer to have before it the formulated plan of the Mission. I should like to raise, also, the question whether it would not be well for the two Missions to consider the matter jointly. Are two Normal Schools needed? Would it not be possible by combining to set up one more efficient school, thus promoting effectiveness and economy both? Furthermore, in proposing the plan, I think it would be well for the Missions to indicate not only how much money it would require for the work, assuming that the Board can provide it all as additional contributions, but also to state how the work can be maintained so as to transfer to the Normal School what we may now be expending elsewhere in order to make it possible, in case the Board is not able to finance it as an extra. I think there is a feeling on the part of some members of the Board that it is hardly fair to other Missions, whose policy has dealt with this problem from the beginning and who are not involved in such difficulties as you face in India in the matter of the non-Christian teachers, to make a charge upon funds which might otherwise come to them. The expense of establishing the institution, which we ought long ago to have had in India and which, without discrediting anything that we are now doing, may nevertheless feel should have been given a place in our financial policy in

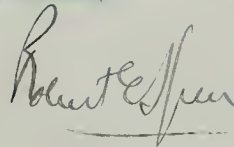
North India Mission - 4.

advance of some of our present activities. I am sure that the Board will do the very best that it can, and that it will add all that it can possibly add to the appropriations for India. But in presenting the matter to the Board, I think it would help if the earnestness of the Mission's purpose might be evidenced by such an alternative suggestion as I have proposed, in case the Board finds itself unable to supply all the funds necessary as an extra.

I would like to report a special appropriation of \$2000. made for a house for Mr. Higginbottom in connection with the College, this amount having been specially given through the New York Women's Board.

With warm regards to all, I am

Your sincere friend,



DL dated July 20th.

P.S. - July 20th.

The above letter was written before the receipt of Dr. Forman's communication from the Committee with regard to Dr. Jacobs' proposals regarding the Normal School. These will be given very careful attention, but I doubt whether any action can be taken prior to the meeting of the Board in September, and meanwhile I think it would help if Dr. Forman met or Dr. Jacobs or the Committee could cover in a letter the questions and suggestions on Page 3 above.

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P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the following letter from Lord Kinnaird, in behalf of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

1, Pall Mall East,
London, S.W. 11 July, 1911.

Dear Dr. Spear,

You will be aware that for many years past the Zenana Bible & Medical Mission has given, and is still giving large help to the Missionaries of your Society, by doing the women's work at some of your Stations in India. At Lahore, Masur, and other places we have maintained lady workers who have done work which your missionaries admit you would otherwise have been obliged to do.

The committee are most regretfully issuing instructions to prepare for closing the Zenana work at Lahore, our Hospital at Lucknow and other places, in consequence of the debt to the Bankers having reached to over £10,000, of which £3,400 was added last year. Drastic curtailment is imperative unless substantial help is forthcoming within the next 3 or 4 months.

I enclose a copy of a united letter from the missionaries just received in the hope that your Board can give assistance at this critical juncture in view of what I have stated.

Of course, I have no thought of suggesting that you should help any other Society - that would not be reasonable; but what crossed my mind was that - 1st. If you were extending your work (which I believe is a fact); and 2nd. If there is a solid established and good work which your own Missionaries recommend as good might it not (under certain circumstances) be good policy to keep on a good work, rather than start a new work. Of course, this is on the assumption that you have the command of money. I may add I have put this situation also before Dr. Goucher.

Yours very sincerely, with very kind regards,

Kinnaird

Our religious finances do not seem to improve.

The enclosure which Lord Kinnaird sent is as follows:-

Lucknow, India. May 26th, 1911

To the Managing Committee, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Dear Friends,

We trust that you will pardon us for approaching you on a matter which while having to do with the working of your own organization, has also a vital bearing on all Mission work in Lucknow. Because of close and friendly cooperation between the various missions in the city, we have become practically one body as united in our interests as in our sympathies and purposes, each keenly sensitive to the successes or reverses that may come to the others. It is because the success of the work of all our Societies is in a large measure dependent upon the success of the work of each Society, that we make bold to lay this petition before you.

Through the Missionaries in charge of your Lady Kinnaird Memorial Hospital we have learned of the plan to close the Institution in July. The prospect of such action being taken fills us with concern. The continued aid of this Hospital for women is necessary to the success of all Mission work in Lucknow. To discontinue it will seriously affect all Christian work in the city. Its long record of Christian service, its ministry of healing, to the thousands of suffering women who have entered

North India Mission - 4.

its walls, the open door of hope it has set before depressed hearts and darkened minds have all combined to make its continued existence of tremendous importance to the work of all our Societies, and its closing will be a real disaster to our entire work.

Lucknow is the strategic centre for work among Moslems for this part of Asia, and the recent Conference of workers among Moslems laid great stress on the necessity of work among Mohammedan women. The closing of the Hospital will be a backward step from which we cannot easily recover. Moslem women were never more susceptible to kindness than now, nor ever more ready to listen to the Gospel of Christ, and we feel that it is of vital importance that this door of hope and healing be kept open to them.

Aside from the directly religious and spiritual aspect of the question, may we point out that the Hospital property is splendidly located and eminently fitted for the work now carried on there. As the municipality is watching every opportunity to acquire for its own use available sites, even the temporary closing of the institution may jeopardize the buildings and land.

Sympathizing most deeply with you in the financial difficulty which makes it seem necessary to close the work, yet being on the ground and realizing what the step will mean to all Christian work in the City and surrounding districts, our Missionary Conference, consisting of the workers of all Societies, please with you to again consider the matter and, if it is in any way possible, devise some means whereby ~~the~~ ^{our} medical work among the women of Lucknow may be continued.

(Signed) J. T. Robinson (M.E. Mission)
 L.A. Gore " " "
 Elizabeth Hope " " "
 Charles V. Cook, M.D. (Reformed Episcopal)
 H. Memphis (C.M.S. Chaplain)
 W. Reed (C.M.S.)
 C.S. Lytle (C.M.S.)

We have replied to Lord Almerind as follows:

Your kind letter of July 11th has been received. We had already heard with great distress of the inadequacy of the contributions received by the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission. For many years, in many parts of India, the workers of this Mission have worked side by side with our missionaries, and your confidence that any limitation of the work of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission would be keenly regretted by us is well founded. We will write at once to our Missions in India, quoting your letter, and will ask our Missions to report to us or to take up directly with your representatives on the field the question of any relief which our Missions will be able to afford in taking over the work of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission. I do not know whether our Missions will feel that they can do anything, because they are already overburdened with the work which they are trying to carry with inadequate support. We have largely increased the appropriations for our work in India this year, but even with this increase the Missions feel limited and have appealed for a further increase of our expenditure in India. I am sure, however, that they will take up the problem in the most sympathetic and earnest way, and we shall be interested in the report that they will make to us or through your own missionaries to you.

Dr Lucas seen

Miss Forman seen

Miss Tracy seen

Dr Edwards seen

W. Field seen

L. Herndon seen

W. H. Allen seen

S. E. Stroyer seen

Travel E. L. Hetherington

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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
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156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MAISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

June 20th, 1911.

To the INDIA MISSIONS,

My dear Friends:

I venture to write jointly to the Missions, as there are a number of matters to be presented of common interest. It will save time if I may write about these matters to the Missions jointly, and while the pressure of the winter and spring is somewhat over now, the congestion of correspondence which it produced is not over. I feel irritated at the thought of the long delays that there have been in answering the many splendid personal letters which have come from the two Missions. I hope it may be possible this summer, by remaining here, - which I expect to do - to catch up with the accumulations and to come to the Fall with the books all cleared.

The Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Punjab Mission were received a little over a fortnight ago, and were laid immediately before the Board at its meeting on June 19th. I left word to have the Board Minutes transmitted at once to Dr. Fife, as I had to leave before the Board Meeting to attend a series of conferences, and returned only the day before yesterday. The actions taken by the Board were as follows:

The betrothal of the Rev. R. Tracy of the Punjab Mission was considered as beginning March 15th, 1911, as requested by the Executive Committee of the Punjab Mission.

It was voted that upon receipt of the customary application blanks and medical certificate of Miss Nancy Wiving, under engagement of marriage to the Rev. Stuart Angus of the Punjab Mission, the Treasurer be authorized to meet Miss Wiving's traveling expenses from Scotland to India.

A special appropriation of \$200. was made to supplement the salary of the Rev. J. J. Nesby, D. D., of the Punjab Mission, in view of the extra expense involved in connection with Dr. Wiving's position as Vice-chancellor of the University of the Punjab. In taking this action the Board renounces its expression of satisfaction at the honor conferred upon Dr. Wiving and the whole cause and the Church which he represents, in his elevation to this great honor.

India Mission - 2.

The Punjab Mission was authorized to transfer to the Lahore Secretary the small piece of ground at Jullundur for a pastor's house.

It was voted that the Punjab Mission, having replied affirmatively to the inquiries of the Secretary in charge of the correspondence as to the desirability of the continuance and enlargement of the Woodstock School, Mrs. C. Luzzar be assured that the Board will accept her generous offer of \$20,000. for the erection of a building at Woodstock in memory of Mrs. C. M. George.

It was voted that Moga and Ruper be considered separate stations, as requested by the Punjab Mission, with the understanding, however, that in taking this action the Board does not thereby provide additional reinforcements or appropriations. It will do its best to care for the Punjab Mission's needs in connection with its obligations to all the work, and the Mission must provide for the staffing and maintaining of Moga and Ruper within its Mission force and based on appropriations.

The Board accepted the judgment of the Punjab Mission in reconsidering its proposal to transfer Sabatha and its decision, instead, to continue the work there.

The election of the Rev. A. J. Kelso as Treasurer of the Punjab Mission after January 1st, 1912, in view of the surlough of the Rev. J. J. Clark, was approved.

The Board was unable to make a special grant from the interest on the Punjab Mission's share of the Property Fund of the Kennedy Bequest to meet the cost of the supervision of buildings and of the expenses of the Mission's Property Committee, the Board having already counted upon the total interest from the Kennedy Bequest in its determination of the budget for the fiscal year 1911-12. The Board regarded, moreover, the cost of the supervision of buildings as a proper part of the cost thereof, to be reckoned with architects' fees and other necessary charges in the estimates submitted by the Missions.

The Board replied to the request of the Punjab Mission for a special appropriation of \$200.00. for the Sahranagar Seminary that it has already taken action on the request sent to it to this effect by the Board of Directors of the Seminary, and desired the judgment of the two Missions on the question as to whether this is not one of the most proper charges that could be made against the increase of Rs. 51,960. added to the appropriations of the Punjab Mission and North India Mission for the year 1911-12.

The following distribution of the grant for property to the Punjab Mission, being the total assigned to the Punjab Mission, less the \$5,000. referred to in the same following action was approved, this distribution to be substantially in accord with the detailed appropriations:

Basic needs:

Ferozagar	11,000. Rs.	
Moga	14,000. "	
Ruper	4,000. "	
Montgomery	<u>17,000. "</u>	
		46,000. Rs.
Dehra House		2,500.
Dehra for Girls' - roofing		2,200.
Dehra for Servants' Houses		3,000.
Dehra Girls' School		4,200.
Dehra Boys' School		6,450.
Training School - Moga		7,000.
Jullundur & Montgomery Villages		
Boys' Schools		7,000.

	Jagron School	18,000. Rs.
<i>Pharalpur</i>	Rest Houses, Anwar, Lodiana	
	Commission , Jullunder	9,500.
	Dahra Gymnasium	15,000.
	Saharspur - re-roofing	6,100.
		<u>126,650. Rs.</u>

A special appropriation of \$300. was made for the completion of building at the Mary ~~Wendover~~ School, Allahabad, this amount being specially given for the purpose by the Women's Board of Philadelphia.

In view of the hearty acceptance by the Punjab and North India Missions of the policy of staffing Mission schools exclusively with earnest and efficient Christian teachers and of accomplishing this at the earliest possible date; and in view, further, of the existing conditions of some of the School properties, the Punjab and North India Missions were authorized to expend from the appropriations for these Missions under the Kennedy Bequest, the sum of 4500. Rs. at Katra and of 21,500. Rs. at Lodiana, Anwar and the Rang Mahal School at Lahore, a like amount in the case of the last three schools to be secured from Government grants for buildings. And in view of the amount released by these Government grants from the appropriations for the Punjab, namely, 21,500. Rs., the Board authorized the transfer to the North India Mission for the school at Jhansi (seven-eighths of whose teachers are now Christians) of such portion as may be necessary to complete its building, the balance of the amount released being held, pending further correspondence with the Punjab Mission.

Some of these actions of the Board need a few words of comment.

First, with reference to the action last noted, I have to report that the concluding sentence beginning "That in view of the amount released" was, at a meeting held yesterday, reconsidered and annulled, and it was voted instead that the two Missions be asked to make representations to the Board as to the best use to be made of the 21,500 Rs. released by the anticipated Government grants. It may be that in the case of the North India Mission, also, there will be similar releases due to Government grants toward buildings to be erected there, in which case it would be desirable to add the amount so saved to the 21,500 Rs. and for the two Missions to represent to the Board the wisest use that could be made of the amount involved. As the original minute of the Board indicates, the Board was cordially disposed to do what it could to help the Jhansi school, but I was away at the time of that Board meeting and it was not known that the amount asked by the North India Mission for this School was 30,000 Rs., which was more than the amount then available. Moreover, the Board was not sure that the two Missions would be agreed that the Jhansi school was the most important thing to provide for

with the amount available.

The action of the Board authorizing the Missions to go forward with the school buildings followed upon an action at the preceding meeting of the Board, when the various letters from the Mission on the subject of the non-Christian teachers were presented, and when there was quite a full discussion, although Mr. Governor, I am sorry to have to say, was still absent. At that time the Board took, as I assured you it would be sure to do, a very sympathetic attitude toward the Mission's problem. It deeply sympathizes with you the situation which exists, and it does not share in the least its resolute purpose to do everything in its power to see that the situation does not continue, so far as it can be altered by anything that the Board and the Missions can do. Nevertheless, it has perfect confidence in the Missions and accepts without reserve their assurance that everything possible will be done to raise up the Christian teachers and to make the Mission Schools in their spirit and their aim and in their influence, as distinctly evangelistic as they ought to be if they are to be a part of an enterprise whose object is to make Christ known to men and to nations and to bring men and nations to Christ and to His Church.

I think I ought to confess, in this connection, that I really did not dare to read to the Board the full memorandum on the subject of Christian teachers from the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Punjab Mission. The representation of the general character of the Christian teachers and the unobjectionable illustrations presented I felt sure would give some members of the Board a wrong impression. They probably would not have cared, but ~~as~~ unsympathetic outsiders might have done, ^{so} whether it was worth while trying to make Christian teachers if the result in the main was such as the Mission's memorandum depicted. I think if you will read it over again you will realize that the statement of difficulties and objections was so strong as to leave the representation of the Mission open to misunderstanding. I wish sometime a statement might be made out showing not the inefficiency and carelessness of motive of the poor Christian teachers, but

the efficiency and self-sacrifice of the good ones.

The whole discussion and correspondence that has come from the Missions have confirmed the Board in the view that nothing is more important than a comprehensive deliberate and fundamental reconsideration of our whole machinery in India, with a view to determining what institutions we ought to have in order that we may be training the teachers we need, both for our village schools and for those of higher grade, and this suggests to the Board again, as every such evidence of the need of more systematized and correlated organization of our work does, the desirability of having some individual or committee in each field whose work it will be to study, not the needs of a particular district or station, but of the whole field, and to bring forward for consideration plans which should be discussed and worked out, that the whole work may be expanded and strengthened and that each Mission may have all the institutions it ought to have for its whole work.

The action of the Board with regard to the Sahasrampur Seminary refers to an action taken at a preceding meeting. This preceding action was taken after hearing from the Board of Directors and before the Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Punjab Mission had come.

The Board expressed its sympathy with the Board of Directors of the Sahasrampur Theological Seminary in view of the threatened deficit of the ordinary for the current financial year, amounting to 5000 Rs., but inasmuch as the statement of the Board of Directors was prepared before the appropriations for the North India and Punjab Missions had been received on the field, and inasmuch as these appropriations provide for an increased grant of Rs. 51,260. In excess of what the Missions received the preceding year, it was voted that the matter be referred to the two Missions, to consider whether such a need as that of the Theological Seminary should not have prior claim upon the increased grants.

I have shown Mr. Folke's letters on the subject and a long letter from Mr. Johnson to Mr. Overman, and we have both been greatly concerned lest the work of the Seminary should suffer. The Seminary is a Seminary of both Missions, and it would seem appropriate that such a situation as now exists should be confronted by the two Missions jointly. When the Presbyterian General Assembly of India was formed, our hope was that the Seminary would be taken over by the

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Assembly, and that it might be made the agency of other Boards beside our own. This has not been the case, however, but the Seminary certainly is the institution not of one Mission but of both, and while in the past its estimates have been provided in the budget of the Punjab Mission and also its estimates for the year 1911-12 were so provided, it would seem that such a special situation as now exists in an institution shared by the two Missions and filled with pupils from the two Missions, should be carefully considered by both. Is there any more important work for us to be doing in India than the work of such an institution for the training of evangelists and preachers? If it is wanted for the work that needs to be done, then it is legitimate to think of building up other institutions and of closing Sabarwalpur or curtailing its work, but the Mission has never thought of this and only a few weeks ago sent an appeal for the purchase of the Fox property on the ground that it was necessary to preserve the Sabarwalpur property intact for the purposes of the Seminary.

It is not felt here that the Seminary can be separated from the two Missions and its estimates and appropriations made on an independent basis. There are many institutions similarly situated, in some of which we are cooperating with Boards of other denominations, but in all these cases the estimates and appropriations are made a part of the budget for some one Mission.

With reference to the Fox property, I would report the following action:

The Punjab Mission was asked to consider whether the adjoining property and the right-of-way thereto through the Theological Seminary property are an absolutely necessary purchase, and if so, whether they cannot be purchased under the appropriations already made from the Kennedy Bequest for new property in the Punjab Mission.

In reporting this action to Mr. Volke I asked whether it might not be possible to buy, for a small sum, the removal of the right of way, so that instead of crossing our property it could turn immediately to the left on leaving the Fox property and run along our rear boundary wall to the railway road, but one of the missionaries at home has told me that the railroad is a private road and is closed one day a year in order to perpetuate its privacy, so that there is no

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way of getting back this right of way across our property, which we now so lament having given, except by buying the Fox property. Mr. Velts, in one of his letters, stated that the property could be sold to the railway people minus the right of way through our property, for the same amount for which we can buy the whole from Mr. Fox. Why should the Mission not pursue this course, accordingly, namely, with the funds in hand buy the property and then sell it without the right of way to the railway people?

We have not known whether the judgment of the Punjab Mission with regard to the continuance of Sabbath was dependent at all upon Dr. Carleton's return. I have sent full information regarding Dr. Carleton's condition to Dr. Fife as President of the Mission, and have asked him to report the Mission's judgment or the judgment of the Executive Committee in view of all the considerations we now have in hand.

Turner

I reported to Mrs. Turner the action of the Board with regard to her proposed gift for Woodstock, and she writes expressing her great satisfaction at the attitude of the Mission. She will send \$10,000. about July 1st, 1911, and the remaining \$10,000. April 1st, 1912. As soon as the first \$10,000. is received it will be appropriated. Meanwhile, the proper Committee of the Mission can pass upon the plans for the new building, duplicates of which, of course, should be sent for the Board's files. Mrs. Turner says that if the full \$20,000. is needed this year, she will provide it, but would prefer to send it in the two installments suggested. She states, with her customary wisdom, that buildings are always likely to cost more than their original estimate, so that it is very desirable that in planning for the new memorial, the contracts given should be well under \$20,000., so as to leave an ample margin for unforeseen expenses. Mrs. Turner also understands that the \$20,000. is to cover building and furnishing. Will the friends at Woodstock and the Mission kindly see that the whole enterprise is carried through under \$20,000. and that there is no efficiency left over for which appeal will have to be made?

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The Board takes it for granted, in connection with the transfer of the small piece of ground at Jullundur for a pastor's house, that there is involved no such alienation of property interests as will create future trouble and as the Mission has had occasion to meet in several recent experiences.

I am sorry to have to report that Miss Elizabeth Davis, who was under assignment to the Punjab Mission, has had to be transferred at the suggestion of the Board's medical adviser to another field than India. The present assignments of new missionaries to the two Missions, with the expected date of their sailing from the United States, are:

INDIA: -

Mr. and Mrs. Marc Aldredge	about June 21st.
Mr. and Mrs. W.M. Kenlop	Sept. 18th from Liverpool
Miss Louise S. Lamb	" " " "
Miss Mary Lovett	" " " "
Rev. Alfred W. Moore	(Uncertain, probably in Fall.)
Mr. Janvier and Mr. William Bebbower (Allahabad College)	November 18th from Liverpool.
Mrs. Q.S. Forman	" " " "

*not under missionary
appointment*

INDIA: -

Rev. Joseph V. Barrows	October 2nd from Liverpool.
Rev. Thomas G. Henry	" " " "
Miss Caroline Newton	November 17th, from Liverpool
Rev. Charles B. Rice	(Uncertain, probably in Fall.)

The Board was deeply moved by the report of the death of Dr. Newton. Dr. Jowett, now pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, who has become a member of the Board, was present at the meeting when Dr. Newton's death was reported. It was his first meeting with the Board. The next day I met him at Dr. Jowett's funeral, and he spoke with deep feeling of the way he had been impressed at the meeting of the Board both by the world view which the proceedings gave him, and also by the influence borne in upon him by the report of the character and work of Dr. Newton and Dr. Jonathan Wilson of Lane, whose death was reported at the same meeting. The Minutes of the Board with reference to Dr. Newton are as follows:

The Board learned with deep sorrow of the death of the Rev. F.J. Newton, M.A., of the Punjab Mission. Dr. Newton was the son of the Rev. John Newton, one

of the pioneers of mission work in the Punjab. He was born in 1847, educated at Washington and Jefferson College and the Western Theological Seminary, and appointed to work in India in 1879. After some six years' work in India, owing to ill-health he was obliged to return to America, where he stayed long enough to take his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, returning to India in 1889. For the last thirty years he has labored as a medical and evangelistic missionary in Ferozepore and the district. All that was of interest to the people concerned him. He was a member, and for a time president of the Municipal Committee, and concerned himself in all the life of the community of which he was a part. He had a thorough mastery of the native language. It was his custom to read every morning a portion of Scripture in Hebrew or Greek original. He did excellent service in the translation of the Bible into the Punjabi and Urdu languages. Of untiring energy in his work, of boundless sympathy for the people, and filled with a spirit of Christian love, he went to and fro in his daily service representing Christ to all about him. Multitudes of Hindus and Mohammedans followed his body to the grave, and he has left behind him the priceless memory of a pure, unselfish and devoted life.

By a rising vote, after which Dr. Jowett led in prayer, it was voted to enter upon the records and the Board's high appreciation of Dr. Newton's life, character, and work, and to express to his daughter, his brothers and other relatives engaged in the missionary work in India, and to his friends at home, the Board's deep sympathy with them in their loss.

You will be receiving soon the general letter with regard to the delinquency in many of the Missions in sending in reports and estimates. I am glad the India Missions have not had to bear the reproach which has rested upon some of the others in this matter, although even in India the last few years, there have been occasional slips in the case of some of the stations. You will learn from the general letter how earnest is the Board's feeling regarding the absolute necessity of its being able to make ~~an~~ adequate report to the Assembly and the Church.

I would report a special appropriation of \$500. for a memorial chapel in the North District, to be known as the Marion Donald Memorial, this amount having been given by the Sunday School of the West Street Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg.

The following action will be self-explanatory:

It was voted that in view of the large increased expenditures to the India Missions, all three Missions shall incorporate, beginning with the current fiscal year, as has already been done to some extent, the entire Indian Field or Java work in the regular work, and enter the regular appropriations of the Missions, and that all special contributions for the support of this work be treated henceforth as special object contributions for work under the regular budget.

In the case of the Punjab and North India Missions these arrangements

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have for some time been definitively made. Mr. Day tells me, however, that on August 29th, 1910, Dr. Living made a draft of \$1205.86, and that in his account for the year 1909-1910 there was a charge to the India Famine Orphan account of \$6709.76. It would appear, accordingly, that the North India Mission has charged back to the Board on the India Famine Orphan Fund, which, as I had reported, was exhausted, the sum of \$3913.61 for the year 1909-10. I believe that Mr. Day is now in correspondence with Dr. Living on the subject.

As indicated in some of the printed statements already sent with regard to the Kennedy Bequest, offerings from the Women's Boards in connection with their Jubilee have provided for some of the items needed in the lists under the Kennedy Fund. As explained in the printed letter, however, these Jubilee offerings simply release as much from the Kennedy Fund for the Board to use in such ways as seem best. They will not affect the Missions unless it should appear that in the readjustment of the items under the Kennedy Bequest, some Mission should omit objects for which Jubilee offerings had been received. In such case, the Board will adjust the matter at the time. It seemed to me well to throw in this word of explanation lest there should be confusion in your mind through seeing notices in home magazines or papers of Jubilee offerings for objects in your Missions. So far the only Jubilee gifts which we have received for India are the \$500. asked by the North India Mission and already approved for Calicut, and the \$500. asked by the Punjab Mission and included in its revised list for Dehra, both of these offerings having been made through the Women's Board of New York.

Some of you will probably have heard from Miss Frances Forman herself of her appointment as a missionary and of her assignment to the North India Mission for the kindergarten work in Allahabad, and of her subsequent resignation in view of her engagement to be married.

Mrs. G. J. Forman expects to return to India in the fall, and her thought, in view of Miss Forman's appointment, was to go to North India. Now that Miss Forman has withdrawn, however, I have suggested to Mrs. Forman that the

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question as to which of the two Missions she herself should go to be left to the Missions to decide, and in this she acquiesces.

It is still uncertain as to when Dr. and Mrs. Gillen will be able to go back. They hope to be able to return in December. I have sent copies of the medical certificates to Dr. Arthur King, so that the Mission may have the full information that we have. St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, which was supporting Dr. Gillen's work at Cozyford, has grown dissatisfied in view of the long absence of any missionary at Cozyford, and has requested to be assigned work in some other field.

Mrs. Schaeffer, Mrs. Kennedy and others have greatly interested in Dr. Noble and her work in the North India Medical School and have given generously to it, and were very anxious to give more and have been very much perplexed

because they couldn't give it through one of the Women's Boards and our Board and have it credited in our Presbyterian missionary accounts. I explained the independent status of the School and the fact that its articles were held by an independent Board, but at last one of these friends was still unconvinced and could not see why money could not be given through our Board and Mission, even though it was to be expended by the Medical School. We should be glad for any information that would throw light on the question on either side.

Dr. King in a recent letter raised the question as to the inclusion of the names of the teachers at Allahabad in the Year Book of Prayer. Of course, when the teachers have been given a regular missionary status, as was the case with Dr. Dennis and as is the case with Mr. Avey, the case is clear. I spoke of the whole question to Mrs. Wood, and you will be interested in the memorandum which she sent me:

As I understand from the minutes of last year, Mr. Avey was regularly appointed as a missionary of the Board, and it was my intention to include his name among the list of missionaries at Allahabad, with your approval, but you were not here when the Year Book was to press.

Including the names of those who are not regular appointees involves the question of treating men whose relation to the Board is identical with those named in your letter upon the same basis. The Women's Boards have held rigidly to the rule of including names of regularly appointed missionaries only.

because of the many women who are leaving their services, I ought not a witness of the Board. The niece of Mrs. A. T. Mills, Miss Carter, is one of these. Daughters of some missionaries who are now home-leavers for their fathers; mothers and sisters who have taken up their residence on the field for family reasons, etc. In almost all instances requests of this kind have been refused, both because of the space limit of the Year Book, and also because of the question of including all who would have a claim did we begin to make exceptions. The Institute in Los Angeles and other educational institutions have made similar request with that of Mr. King, but I should not know where to look for a complete list of all who should be included, did we make the rule more elastic. It is a question which involves so much that I should not feel at liberty to change the present policy without consulting with the Board's Agents. The Year Book has not even a blank page at the front or back and cannot be enlarged without increase of postage, which with enlargement would increase the cost of distribution. The reinforcements of last year must have room for distribution in the next issue, and space must be left for the reinforcements for the our next year, which are more than usual. We might resort to finer type, but that would be an objection. I talked with Mr. King when he was in this country and tried to make these points clear.

In reply to a request from the field, I wrote to Professor Miss Tompton of Rochester regarding his son Karl as a possibility for educational work in India, and he writes:

Your inquiry about my son Karl T. relative to work in Foreign Christian College is at hand. My son was substitute teacher of chemistry here last year, in the absence of the professor of chemistry. He is now in the graduate school of Princeton University, working at Harvard Hall. He is an assistant fellow in physics and is working for the Ph.D. in physics with a view to a college professorship in this country or in a mission field. His graduate work will occupy him until June, 1912. He will not interrupt that work until it is finished, and then he will be ready for a position looking to permanence. I am quite certain that he would not consider mission college work for a few years only. I think that a year from this time he would consider an opening to teach physics in a mission field. But of this he will speak for himself when the time comes.

Karl will be here in a few days and I shall bring our letter to his attention.

I have heard nothing further.

We have not yet received from the North India Mission the explanation as to why the houses for Christian teachers at Sahibganj were to cost more than the amount which Mr. King had been asking in Allahabad.

An issue of the "SUNDAY" last Fall contained Miss Williamson's last letter to the Philadelphia Society and a tribute to her by Mrs. Holcomb. One feels sad, sorrowful and pained-hearted for reading of such a devoted, loyal life.

We shall await with much interest the report of the North India Mission as to the re-portionment of its appropriations under the kindly report Fund, and I hope in so doing that the Mission will do what other Missions have

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done, namely, forward a supplementary list showing the half dozen objects which the Mission regards as next in importance. In considering the requests from the North India Mission originally, it was difficult to be justise to them because they were not all arranged in the order of importance.

Dr. King cabled last month asking "What has the Board appropriated for this College from the Kennedy Fund. Anxious." I am sorry to have to say that the Board has not yet appropriated anything for the College. The Mission is, however, at liberty to include any needs of the College in the list of objects to which it desires the amount already appropriated to be given, and it is free to place the needs of the College in the list of supplementary needs, and I hope will clearly designate the order in which these various needs should be met.

Mr. Mitchell's letter in behalf of the Committee on the Control of Workshops, with reference to the appointment of Mr. Dumbur as missionary, to have charge of the industrial work at Fatehgarh, has been received. This is a matter in which the recommendation of the Committee could naturally be at once accepted by the Board after the receipt of proper blessing from Mr. Dumbur, but we are still awaiting word from India with regard to the assignment of Mr. Aldredge. The cablegram ought soon to come stating whether the Mission desires him for Fatehgarh or for Allahabad. He is now under regular appointment as a missionary, although if he is assigned to Allahabad for College work in the Engineering Department, which he wants to do, ^{the} Mission and the Board, of course, would have to face the question as to whether he should be there under support from the Board or should be on the same basis with the other teachers. If the Mission recommends his location at Allahabad, will you kindly give an expression of judgment, also, on this point?

Dr. Henry Foxon has written in explanation of the North India Mission's view of the inexpediency of the Mission's joining at the present time in the teaching staff and the management of the Isabella Thoburn College, which

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seems sufficient so long as we are not contemplating any work for women of College grade in the North India Mission. If we contemplated such a development, then the question might naturally arise as to whether it would be better to develop another Womans College or to seek some combination with the Methodists.

We have heard from Mrs. Morris of the Philadelphia Women's Board and from Mr. Higginbottom, of a Miss Lemon of Cleveland, Ohio, who they believe would be an admirable trainer of kindergarten teachers. She is unwilling to accept regular appointment, however, and would go only for three years.

Mr. Higginbottom advises sending her on this basis, on the ground that what is wanted is not a permanent kindergarten teacher, but one who can train a few Indian Christian girls as kindergarten teachers, and this Miss Lemon could do. Our impression, however, has been that the Mission was seeking for someone to take up this work as a permanent worker, so that the school could send out a steady stream of young women trained in kindergarten methods. Of course, it may be that Mr. Higginbottom's represents the Mission's view. If so, and the Mission desires the Board to send out Miss Lemon on the basis proposed, and regards this expenditure of money as more important than the appointment of another worker on the regular basis, to take up such work as the Mission may assign, will the Mission kindly cable the words "Lemon Yes."

I hope that all the members of the Mission are well, and with warm regard and the earnest prayer that God may guide you in your many and great perplexities, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated June 28th.

Robert E. Speer

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCUCLATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A.B.C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

August 3rd, 1911.

The Rev. J.J. Lucas, D.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

Your good letter of June 29th, with its enclosed clipping from the "Makhzan" for June 15th has been received, and I have read both the letter and the clipping carefully and have given them to Dr. Brown to read, and we have talked the matter over in our Council.

No one could hold more firmly and ardently than we do here the ideal of a genuinely independent Indian Church. Dr. Brown and I in all that we have written have argued for this ideal with all our power, and so far as we have any power in guiding the policy of the Board, it will always be in the direction of the most generous recognition of the autonomy and independence of native Churches, and in the most efficient adaptation of our policy to the up-building of such Churches.

It is precisely because we hold this ideal so firmly that we are ^{unable} enabled to see that the course of action which you propose is a wise one. (As far as I can make out, it is a return to Dr. Lowrie's policy, set forth at length in his little book called "Missionary Papers." He was always opposed to the idea of Missions or Mission Councils, and thought that all the work should be carried on under the direction of presbyteries. After fifty years of work under that policy we had not the faintest semblance of a real native Church in India. Whatever success we have made since then in establishing the idea of such a Church and any progress toward the attainment of that ideal has been made by a square repudiation of Dr. Lowrie's policy. Handing over everything to the native Church to administer or to a miscellaneous company of foreigners and natives, organized in the name of the Church seems to us would be the most effective way of postponing that development of self-

support and self-activity in the native Church without which self-government will be unwholesome and debilitating.

I wish you would read again what I have written on the subject in "Christianity and the Nations," in the chapter on the Native Church and our relation to it and the chapter on the Aim and Methods of Missions, and that you would also read Dr. Brown's book "The Foreign Missionary" again, in which he discusses the same problems. I am venturing to send you, also, copies of some reports which I wrote years ago on China and Japan, discussing some aspects of the question of our relationship to the native Church, and I am sending you, also, again the remarkable address of Bishop Tucker's on the Church in Uganda, a copy of which I think I sent you some years ago.

To approach the problem from the side of giving the native Church responsibility for the administration of foreign funds seems to us to come at the thing directly backwards. Where a native Church is alive with the spirit of self-propagation, as it is in Korea, or with the spirit of self-support, as it is in Japan, then the problem of sharing with it the administration of foreign funds is a very different one, and we have taken the position for years that with such a Church we must be prepared to go a long way, as we are doing now in Japan. But where you are dealing with a Church that is almost listless in the matter of self-propagation, and which has scarcely a single genuinely self-supporting congregation, the question of entrusting to it the administration of large funds from abroad is a radically different one.

As a matter of fact, where we are dealing with such Churches as those in Korea and Japan, it is found that the whole problem takes an entirely different form from that which it takes in India. The Japanese Church doesn't want to mix together foreigners and natives. It wants the Church of Christ in Japan to be a bona fide Japanese Church, and it will not even allow the missionaries to become members of the presbyteries on the Japanese basis. But in India the sad element of the situation is that there is no such spirit. The strongest natives wish to be

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given an alien and expatriated status, so to speak. I am not speaking unsympathetically but only trying to be faithful to the facts. To pass over to such a Church the administration of great sums of money, in comparison with which what the Church is giving is a mere bagatelle, it seems to us is to play with the question of Church independence and to delay indefinitely the day of a living, genuinely autonomous, self-maintaining Church.

I raised a little while ago in some of my letters to India, the question as to whether the time had not come for us to reduce our grants to the presbyteries, given on the basis of contributions proportionate to their contributions, - so slow has been their progress in self-support. If, on the other hand, ^{by} increasing these grants even to the extent of ultimately administering large sums in joint cooperation with the native Church, we are likely to produce self-support I should gladly favor it, but there is not the least likelihood of its doing so. On the other hand, such a policy is more likely to produce an opposite result.

If the administration of all the evangelistic work were turned over to the Presbytery, what would become of the evangelistic work carried on by our women? Would they have no voice in its administration?

Likewise, if the educational work were turned over to an educational Board such as you suggest, made up of the representatives of the Missions and Presbyteries and restricted to men, as you state, would the educational work done by women be exempted from this Board's control, or would this Board administer their work without allowing them any representation? Furthermore, is it possible to split the Mission work asunder and place the educational work under the control of a Board which would not be dealing also with the evangelistic work and those relations which ought to be made closer and not more slack between these two departments? And would not all the arguments for such a separation of the educational apply yet more strongly to the medical, and would not the unity of our missionary administration be dissolved ere long by such a process of separate organization of departments?

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Aug 3, 11

You ask whether the Board has taken any action discouraging young missionaries from uniting with the presbyteries of India. Years ago the General Assembly advised missionaries to sever their connection with the home Church and to become connected with the presbyteries on the foreign field, but before he died, Dr. Ellinwood had become an earnest opponent of this view and as I have stated the Church of Christ in Japan excluded missionaries from such status, and almost all of our missionaries in Brazil signed a paper to the Board requesting the Board to allow them to withdraw from the Brazilian presbyteries and advocating such a policy of withdrawal. The Board has no rule on the subject, but for some years it has not placed any constraint on missionaries, as was done in the early years to take their letters from the home presbyteries and to join the presbyteries on the field. My own opinion is that the ideal plan would be to have purely native presbyteries that were genuinely independent, in which the missionaries set as corresponding members.

I could go on and write a large volume on the great problems which your interesting letter and statement deal with, but perhaps I have said enough, if you will add to what I have written in this letter the discussion in "Christianity and the Nations" and Dr. Brown's discussions in "The Foreign Missionary." I think Dr. Brown dealt with the question, also, in some of the reports which he presented after his first visit to Asia, copies of which were sent you at the time and which you may have in your files.

I have spoken very freely of what has been in my mind in reading your letter, but Dr. Brown and I have no hard and fast notions of the ^{method} of procedure and are entirely open-minded toward any method that may lead us to the right end. If recalling all the missionaries and turning over the funds to the Native Church to administer is the quickest way to secure the ideal of adequate evangelization and an autonomous and self-supporting Church, we are quite prepared for this course; but it seems to me that every course of action should be avoided which obscures the ideal of a true indigenous, independent Church,

My 3.11

Dr. Lucas - 5.

and which hides the scantiness of that Church's spirit of sacrifice and the weakness of that Church's spiritual aggressiveness by confusing it with other activities and by burying it within an immense and overwhelming financial subsidy from without. Men show themselves capable of administering that which is another's only by proper administration of that which is their own, and I do not fit my son for a strong and independent life by making him co-equal with me in the administration of that which I, and not he, have produced: And transferring the figure to Missions, it seems to me fair to say that the harmonious and effective administration of the joint capital is of less importance than the training of the Native Church to produce a capital of its own; to stand up on its feet with a clean, vigorous, true life and a spirit of wholesome and intense and self-respecting independence. I believe that a few Sawayamas in India would do more to bring about this day than could be brought about by any adjustment of Mission policy or relationship of organizations. I wrote to Dr. Ewing just a little while ago about Sawayama, and the passionate spirit of self-respecting, self-supporting independence which he pioneered among the Christian Churches of Japan. Could not a few strong men among our Indian Christian leaders be brought to see this ideal and to pioneer a similar spirit in India?

With warm regard, I am,

Very affectionately yours,

Robert E. Speer

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE. 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Nov. 10th, 1911.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,

Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas,

Your good notes of August 22nd, 23rd and 24th were received the end of September, and I thank you heartily for them.

The note of August 23rd, regarding the incorporation of the Punjab and North India Missions, I showed to Mr. Day, who made a copy of it for his files. Your good letter of August 22nd I gave Dr. Brown to read. I have great sympathy and agreement with you in this as in almost everything, and am sure that even Christians have fallen into an entirely too naturalistic way of thinking of the world. St. Paul made no such mistake. He had more doubt, I suppose, about the material world than he had about the spiritual world. The unseen to him was far more real than the seen, or if not more real certainly far more significant. I believe a good deal of our difficulties in theology are due to the fact that we are not thorough-going supernaturalists, but have a little dash of materialism or old deism mixed in with our Christianity. I think we are moving away from all this now into a far freer and more fearless view of the unseen. I agree with you that there are unseen spiritual foes as well as unseen spiritual friends, and that we have got to take the former into account in diagnosing our problems and difficulties as well as the latter.

I said I agree with you in almost everything. One point where I don't see eye to eye with you is in this matter of Mission policy with reference to the Native Church. I have just the same end in view that you have, but it seems to me, as it does to Mr. Macfie in his letter in the "Indian Standard" for October, that the end which we are both seeking is the very end which the method you proposed will postpone, if not frustrate. Did you ever read

Dr. Lucas - 2.

Dr. Brown's discussion of this general subject in "The Foreign Missionary?" I have touched on it in one chapter in "Christianity and the Nations" and dealt with it in various aspects in the reports which I presented to the Board after returning from the Mission fields in 1897. I have some duplicate copies of these reports and am sending you a set herewith. I should, of course, want to modify them in many points, but in essential principles I should not depart far from them. I wrote you on this subject, however, sometime ago and better defer writing anything more until getting your reply.

I think there is room for a book such as you suggest in your good note of August 24th, not only on St. Paul's attitude toward the non-Christian religions but also on the attitude which the Spirit of God sanctioned in the Old Testament Prophets. I remember an address of Dr. Cuthbert Hall's some years ago on our Lord's attitude, in which he sought to draw out principles quite at variance with those of the Prophets and St. Paul. I don't think I am qualified to write a book on this subject, however. It would involve a great deal of patient original research to find out exactly what the Prophets and the Apostles knew about other religions than Judaism and Christianity. Of course, there is a great deal that one can learn at once on these subjects from the Bible itself, but to write a satisfactory book on the subject one ought to have a tremendous knowledge of the surroundings and backgrounds, in order to enable him to understand fully what he finds in the utterances of the Apostles and Prophets themselves.

As you suggest, I am sending herewith to your address a number of my books for the library of the Allahabad Christian College.

Thank you very much for all the clippings which you have sent in your letters. They are invaluable, and they bring to one's attention a great deal that he would otherwise not see at all. Whenever you chance on anything that you think would be helpful to us here in the "Pioneer" or any of the other Indian papers, I wish you would cut it out and send it to me.

Dr. Lucas - 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillam are expecting to sail from New York on December 9th
and from Gibraltar on December 19th.

With warm regards to all, I am,

Very affectionately yours,

Dictated Nov. 1st.

Robert G. Spaulding

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
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**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
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156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK**

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

July 25th, 1912.

To the Punjab and North India Missions:

My dear Friends:-

In addition to a few items to be reported which concern only one or the other of the two Missions, there are some matters of common interest of which I venture to write in this joint letter to the Missions.

First of all, I am glad to confirm the report which you will already have received of Dr. White's expected visit to India next Fall. Under date of May 13th, the Board took the following action as the issue of a great deal of committee work:-

"Dr. Brown presented the report of the Executive Council giving the itinerary of Dr. White's proposed visit to the field, which, in brief outline, was as follows:

"Leave New York approximately October 1st, making India the objective of the trip, so much time to be spent in India as will be necessary for a thorough study of the field; on the way to and from India, such fields to be visited as time may permit, namely Syria or Siam. The plan contemplates Secretary White's return to this country approximately in May, 1912, although this must be a movable date."

Dr. White has already written to the Executive Committees of the Missions with reference to his itinerary. Mr. Severance has been very anxious to have him begin in Ceylon, so as to see there and in some of the other South India Missions the successful work which has already been done and especially the solution of the problem of Christian and non-Christian teachers which has been worked out in Ceylon and the South. On the other hand, if Dr. White does this, he will miss the Mission Meetings. There is much to be said in favor of his visiting various parts of the field, including our own stations, before the Mission Meetings and much to be said in favor of his going to the Mission Meetings first. He is expecting to sail October 2nd, and will, I think, determine his itinerary largely on the basis of the replies he receives from the Executive Committees as to whether he should go first to the Punjab and North India Mission Meetings or should, as Mr. Severance strongly desires, begin his visitation in the South and miss the Mission Meetings, but plan perhaps for some conferences at the end of his visit to India. I am delighted that Dr. White can go, but envious of the privilege that is thus given him.

It is not necessary to try to summarize here the various problems which he will wish to discuss with you. You will be planning programs for such discussion, and he, of course, will have his own when he reaches the field.

One matter which the Board is desirous of having you consider again at the Mission Meetings and take up with him is the question of the proposed Normal School for the training of Christian teachers, for which the appropriations have been made and which the Joint Executive Committee of the two Missions has recommended should be located at Allahabad. As I have already written to the North India Mission, the Board is not convinced that this is the wisest plan and desires the expenditure of the money which has been appropriated to be delayed until the whole plan can be considered again and the Board can be finally consulted. Some of the questions which have presented themselves to the mind of the Board in connection with the project are the following:

1. Ought not provision to be made for the training of normal teachers in inter-denominational schools, one for each province or different section of the country? The problem is a common one and not peculiar to any one Mission. By cooperative effort the expense to each Mission could be greatly reduced, the efficiency of the school could be increased in its teaching staff, and a far superior body of students could be selected from the various Missions. There would be many other obvious advantages. Before we spend the money that is now available, it would seem very desirable that the question of practicability of such cooperative effort should be carefully considered both in the Punjab and in the United Provinces. Perhaps the amount which we have provided would suffice to meet our share in a union normal school in each of these two sections. We talked this idea over with Dr. Ewing when he was here and a letter from Mr. Velte indicates that it has been in his mind, and it is referred to also in the article by Cahon Waller in the issue of the "International Review of Missions" for July, 1912, in which he discusses the problem of non-Christian teachers.

2. Even if we have to go ahead with the work alone, the Board is not clear that the problem ~~is~~ has as yet been worked out in all its details. As we understand, there will be in reality two grades of Christian teachers required who cannot be trained in the same institution. On the one hand, teachers are wanted for the high schools and the grades immediately below the high school, and on the other hand teachers are wanted for the village schools. Ought we not to be getting the men to meet the first of these two needs from the colleges in Lahore and Allahabad? Most of our good high-school Christian teachers in the Punjab are Forman College men. Why should we not be justified in looking forward to getting all these men from the two colleges? They might need a little additional normal training, which they could easily get by a year's post-graduate course, or they might possibly get Government certificates, as some of them have done in the Punjab, without this. Do we need the sort of Normal School which has been proposed at Allahabad to provide these teachers? If we cannot produce them from the colleges, what assurance is there that we can produce them from such a Normal School? The second class of teachers, as it seems to us, would never come from such a Normal School as is proposed in Allahabad. Young men who would go to that school would not go out to do the village work and settle as village teachers among the outcaste population. Ought we not, accordingly, entirely to revise our plan and contemplate getting our high school teachers from the colleges, with such supplementary training as they might need, and raising up our village teachers in the schools which would produce them, as the proposed Allahabad school, we fear, would not?

3. The letters from the Punjab state that the Punjab Mission would not expect to get any benefit from the proposed school in Allahabad. What measures then would be taken to supply Christian teachers in the Punjab? Even on the scheme proposed by the Executive Committees, the Board has had questionings as to whether Allahabad would be the best place; whether the atmosphere in such a city, where the students all go into secular work, would not be antagonistic to the missionary spirit essential in a training school for Christian teachers. There would, of course, be teaching strength there that could be used which would not be available elsewhere and opportunities, the letters state, for clinical experience. Could not the latter be provided, however, at Saharanpur or elsewhere and would there not be there an atmosphere far more likely to promote the actual entrance of the students upon the work of Christian teaching?

Will you please take up these and other questions which will suggest themselves with regard to the wisest expenditure of the money which has been made available toward the solution of this problem and report the results of your further consideration to the Board?

The Board heard with great appreciation of the action of the Joint Executive Committee of the two Missions regarding the appointment of a Field Secretary and the enlargement of the powers of the Executive Committee. I quote the following action regarding this and the Normal School from the Minutes of the Board Meeting of May 27th, and we shall await with very great interest the action of the two Missions at their Annual Meeting:-

"The action of the Joint Meeting of the Executive Committees of the Punjab and North India Missions with regard to a Normal Training School, with various correspondence from the field on the subject, was presented to the Board, and it was voted to request the Missions not to expend the money which had been appropriated for the purpose until the location of the School, its character, the ends to be directly aimed at in its administration and its relationship to the evangelistic work and the need of the village communities can be considered by the Missions at their meetings in the fall and reported upon to the Board."

"The action of the Joint Meeting of the Executive Committees of the Punjab and North India Missions with regard to the appointment of a Field Secretary and the enlargement of the powers of the Executive Committees was considered. It was voted to express to the Missions the Board's hearty approval of the action taken by the Joint Executive Committee, and its hope that the Missions, at their Annual Meetings in the fall, may approve the resolutions of the Executive Committees."

I am very glad to report the following action of the Board with regard to the salaries in India:-

"The action of the Punjab Mission at its last Annual Meeting with regard to the necessity of the increase of salaries in India, with full explanatory statements accompanying, and the joint action of the Executive Committees of the Punjab and North India Missions supporting the action of the Punjab Mission were laid before the Board, and it was voted that, beginning with April 1, 1915, the salaries of missionaries in all of the Missions of the Board in India should be increased in accordance with the request before the Board:

Married missionaries to receive, after April 1, 1915,	\$1,200
Unmarried men	720
Unmarried women	600"

Will you please have the salaries entered at the increased rates in the estimates for the fiscal year 1915-16, namely, Married men, \$1200; Single men, \$720; Single women, \$600?

The Board was also much interested and pleased with the project of cooperative work in missionary language study. The Missions in China are undertaking this now and have asked the University of Nanking to take the matter in hand. Practically no more expense is involved than the Missions have to meet if the new missionaries ^{stay} in their own stations and studied the language. I hope that the proposed Central School at Allahabad can be set up in the same way, without involving any more expenditure than the Board would have to meet in any case if the missionaries studied in their own stations.

I will report the action of the Joint Executive Committees regarding the proposed school for missionaries' sons to Dr. Barton, who is the Secretary of the sub-committee of the Committee of Reference and Counsel having the matter in charge. I doubt whether, in view of the small number of boys who would be available and the hesitation of the Boards as to increasing too greatly their liabilities beyond the ordinary children's allowances, anything is likely to be done at present in the way of projecting such a school in Northern India.

Not long ago Dr. Sailer, after returning from his visit to Egypt and Syria, presented some suggestions for educational policy which were to be submitted to the Missions for their consideration. I am enclosing a copy herewith. Will you kindly have the matter considered at the Mission Meeting? Dr. Sailer's suggestions will make a good basis for a thorough consideration of the whole problem of educational policy in each Mission.

A special form of report for Mission Schools is under preparation now. Mr. Severance is deeply interested in it and the effort which it represents to bring before those responsible for each school a careful review of the various questions which, perhaps not every year but occasionally, should be faced and considered and which are often obscured in the pressure of the regular school routine.

The Board learned with deepest sorrow of the death of Mrs. E. P. Newton, after her thirty-seven years of faithful and devoted work, and voted to express to Mr. Newton most affectionate sympathy with him in his immeasurable sorrow and bereavement.

We were very sorry, also, for the disappointment which has come to the Mission in the return to America of Miss James. I am glad to confirm, however, the information already sent regarding the new missionaries for the Punjab. Miss Helm, who has been under appointment for several years, will not go out until her sister returns from Furlough, and Miss Eleanor Orbison, who has been appointed, will spend another year of work in preparation here before she goes out. The others, however, are all planning to go this fall, namely, Miss Allie May Fairchild, Miss Lena Agnos Boyd, the Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Dallas Swogger, the Rev. and Mrs. Clarence E. Morrison, the Rev. and Mrs. R. Buell Love, and Miss Eula K. Sleeth. The Rev. W. A. Hunter has also been appointed. He is a Canadian, trained in the best Canadian schools and with a special desire to engage in religious educational work. He had hoped to go this fall, but has been detained by duties in connection, I believe, with the settlement of his uncle's estate, and is expecting to spend the winter in post-graduate work in Chicago University, going out to India the latter part of the winter or the early spring. All these workers are for the Punjab Mission, representing the help which the Mission so much needs in view of its heavy losses during the year, and supplying the Punjab with such a reinforcement as the North India Mission received last year and as I wish it might be possible to hope that both Missions would receive next year. To the North India Mission the Board will send out Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon under regular missionary appointment, with a view to their work in the Allahabad College, and Miss Evelyn C. Lucas has been regularly appointed a missionary. In addition, Mr. Severance has agreed to send two and, if need be, three, short-term teachers to Fatehgarh to help Mr. Hemphill in the high school, with a view to making the teaching staff entirely Christian. At his request, we cabled to Mr. Hemphill that two men were available. There have been some changes in the men and the present arrangement is to send Mr. John E. Wallace, a graduate of Wooster University, Ohio, and Mr. Warren W. Ewing, a graduate of Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa. Mr. Bandy found Mr. Ewing after another man who had been already appointed decided that he could not go. We have already sent Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Hendrick on short-term service for the college and they must be in Allahabad by this time. We should be glad to know further from the Missions as to their judgment, after trial, of the plan of short-term teachers in the high schools. Misgiving has been expressed by some who believe fully in the plan as related to the colleges lest the different conditions in the high schools might make the scheme less applicable there. We should be glad to know, also, from the North India Mission whether a third man could be used in Fatehgarh, in accordance with Mr. Severance's generous offer.

I have already referred to Dr. Ewing's visit here. It was a great pleasure to see him and we had one full day of uninterrupted conference. We have not heard from him since he went over to England, but I presume all his time has been more than filled at the meeting of the University heads.

The following actions will, I think, be self-explanatory:-

"It was voted to authorize the Rev. H. A. Whitlock of the Punjab Mission to take his short furlough in the Spring of 1913, his furlough having been due in 1912 but having been given up then because of the exigencies of the work, and the items for 1913 having been omitted through inadvertence in transcribing the estimates of the Punjab Mission. It is possible that Mr. Whitlock may not be able to come even in the Spring of 1913, but this action authorizes his coming, with the understanding that the appropriation will not be made unless he finds it possible to come."

"It was voted to authorize Miss Carrie R. Clark of the Punjab Mission to take her furlough this fall instead of next year, in view of the condition of her aged mother's health, and the necessary appropriation was made."

"It was voted to name the new school for girls at Ambala the 'Mary E. Pratt School for Christian Girls,' in recognition of Miss Pratt's long and honorable service in India and her generosity and devotion in the establishment of this school."

In accordance with Mr. Velte's request, a cable was sent you regarding the authorization of Miss Clark's return.

You will be glad to know that Dr. and Mrs. Griswold are planning to return this fall, sailing from New York on September 4th. Dr. Griswold writes that Mrs. Griswold has been gaining steadily and that he thinks there is no reason why they cannot be sure of going at the time ~~anticipated~~ indicated.

The following action was taken in reply to Mr. Clark's request that he be given some statement that might help him to carry out the commission of finding some young insurance man who would go out to take charge of the Provident Insurance Fund, not as a missionary, but with some temporary provision made toward his support until the Fund can fully provide for him:-

"Mr. Speer was authorized to give the Rev. Walter J. Clark a statement with regard to the Provident Insurance Fund, making clear that the Board and the Mission have no responsibility therefor, and that it was the desire of the Board that the Fund should be so provided for that no individual missionary would have any legal or moral responsibility in connection with it."

Several small special appropriations have been made, as follows:-

"A special appropriation of \$72. was made for the support of a Bible Woman for Mrs. Higginbottom, North India Mission, this amount having been specially given for this purpose through the New York Women's Board."

"A special appropriation of \$119.17 was made to complete the buildings for a native Christian Professor at Allahabad, this amount having been given for the purpose through the Women's Board of Philadelphia."

The money for Mrs. Higginbottom's Bible Woman, as she and Mr. Higginbottom will remember, is from the Caledonia Church in New York.

Consideration has been given several times to the important questions raised in the correspondence from Dr. Swing and the Board of Directors of the Allahabad Christian College with regard to the plan of organization and relationship between the College and the Mission and the Board. The whole matter, I believe, is to come before the North India Mission at its meeting this fall, on the central

proposition that the college should henceforth be regarded practically as a station of the North India Mission on just the same basis as the other stations. To this, however, the Board of Directors suggest that there should be two modifications - First, that men and money granted by the Board to the college are not to be diverted to the other stations of the Mission, except by the action of both the Mission and the Board of Directors; and Second, that appropriations for the college shall be made separately by the New York Board and shall not be subject to being cut by the Mission. As a matter of fact, I think the appropriations for no station have been cut by the Mission for many years and are not likely to be unless the Board has to cut down the amount of money appropriated to the Missions; and if that emergency should ever arise, I suppose it would be simply a question as to whether the appropriations for the college should be cut down by the Board in New York or by the Mission on the field to the extent that might be necessary. As to the first of the two modifications, suppose a difference of view arose between the Board and the Mission as to the appropriations and our investment of men and money in the bounds of the North India Mission. Would the judgment of the Mission be final or does this mean that the college, as a separate station, would in this matter be on a level with or superior to the Mission? I hope the Mission will give careful consideration to the whole problem. It is very desirable that everything should be decided in the very wisest and best way, and, as I have written to Dr. Ewing, in a way that will accentuate the absolute unity of the college with the Mission in all its work, and especially that the evangelistic character of the college and its relationship to all the evangelistic work of the Mission should be seen under a principle of unity with all the village work and the total purpose and policy of the Mission.

The question was raised in one of the meetings at which the matter was considered here as to the extent to which this plan would separate the missionaries connected with the college from the other work of the Mission in Allahabad. A problem arises here which I think the Mission should consider carefully. It arose some months ago in connection with the Shantung University, where perhaps there was an added reason for the line of demarcation because the university represented union work and was not exclusively an institution of our own. I was instructed to report to you the action taken by the Board at that time in regard to the problem as it arose.

(From Dr. Brown's Letter of Jan. 9, 1912 to the Shantung Mission)

"The Board feels that some grave questions are involved in the action that 'Presbyterian members of the Faculties of the Shantung Christian University, while continuing members of the Mission, be not considered as voting members of the stations where they reside,' but that they 'organize themselves into a University station.' Convenience in book-keeping and handling funds ~~may~~ have made desirable the listing of the University appropriations as if the University constituted a separate station, but the reasons which have rendered this financial adjustment desirable do not apply to the membership of the University men in the stations where they reside. The experiences of many years and in many fields have shown the danger that a line of cleavage may develop between higher educational institutions and the evangelistic and other work of the Missions within whose bounds they are located; whenever a college has developed a centrifugal tendency the results have been highly unfortunate and in some instances disastrous to the best interests of the work. It seems to the Board highly vital that all departments of the college work should be kept in the closest possible living touch with the missionaries who are engaged in other lines of work and that the members of the Faculty should be members of the local stations on the same plane as other missionaries. I repeat, if I may, what I said on page 113 of my printed Report to the Board on my first visit to China in 1901. 'If this argument for separation proves anything, it proves too much, for it would immediately segregate the hospitals, which require far more technical knowledge than a college, while the boarding school teachers could set up another plea, and the evangelists themselves could with justice assert that they know as much about education as professional educators know about evangelistic work, and so a principle would be established which would split a Mission into a number of diverse cliques.' I think I might with equal truth substitute

the word 'station' for 'Mission' in the statements made upon page 114. 'It is essential to the interests of both college and station that they should be vitally connected with one another. The college men should keep in touch with the general work by Sunday preaching, by occasional itineration and by visitation of the out-station schools.' 'Let us heed the lesson of experience, and keep our College and stations together. There may be slight embarrassment at times, growing out of the fact that the College is not a station but a Mission institution. But it will be insignificant in comparison with the historical dangers of the other policy, and it can be minimized, as already indicated, by insisting upon the college men taking some part in the local work.'

"The experience of other fields shows that the present relationship is entirely practicable. The members of the Faculty of the North China Union Colleges in Peking and the Nanking University, of the Meiji Gakuin in Tokyo, Japan, are active members of their local stations on precisely the same basis as other missionaries. The Presbyterian policy constitutes a station of all the missionaries who are resident in a given city and it seems to the Board that it would be extremely unwise to divide them into two separate groups. The Board feels that such serious issues are involved that it cannot approve the action of the Mission separating the members of the Faculties from the stations to which they now belong; but if the Mission feels very strongly on the subject, the Board is cordially prepared to reopen the question. It is clear, however, that if the question is to be re-opened it ought to be on the recommendation of the China Council inasmuch as any reasons which would apply in Shantung would apply with equal force to other institutions in China. The Board therefore took the following action:

" 'The Board expressed its concern that the Shantung Mission had voted that Presbyterian members of the faculties of the Shantung Christian University, while continuing members of the Mission, should not be considered as voting members of the Stations where they reside, but that the Presbyterian members of the University faculties should organize themselves into a University station. The Secretary in charge was instructed to write to the Mission regarding the objections which the Board feels that such a separation would involve and the advisability of continuing the present relations pending further report from the Mission and the China Council on the subject.' "

I know how one the Lahore College and its work and staff are with all the work of the Lahore Station and how truly this unity has existed in Allahabad. It ought not to be broken up, at the same time that the college is seen as a unity in such a way as is necessary to secure its fullest effectiveness. However, the Board's conviction is that its fullest effectiveness as a missionary agency can only be secured by the closest and most integral relationships between it and the Mission as a whole.

I trust that the action of the Board reported in my letter of November 4, 1911 and the subsequent actions of the Board of Directors may enable the Mission now to form a wise judgment, and that along some such lines as those indicated an efficient solution of the problem can be reached.

On the basis of its being a separate station, the estimates of the college would be sent in just as they were sent in this year. They were not returned, however, as part of the appropriations to the field, pending the settlement of the question of the college's relations to the Mission and Board. I trust that with the beginning of the new year this can be handled in a thoroughly clear and satisfactory form. Even though the Allahabad Station appropriations as sent out to you did not include the names of Mr. Slater and Mr. Eldredge, who had been regularly appointed missionaries, or Mr. Edwards and Mr. Avey, specially supported by Mr. Wanamaker but always carried on the college budget, the Mission Treasurer is, of course, authorized to meet these salary charges.

Mrs. Hemphill's return to the United States, as approved by the Mission on the basis of medical certificate, was, of course, approved

by the Board.

Dr. Henry Forman has written carefully and frankly in reply to an inquiry which I sent out from the Canadian Church with regard to Dr. Wilkie's mission in Jhansi. I am forwarding Dr. Forman's letter to Dr. Mackay and shall be glad to report to him later any formal action taken by the Mission regarding Dr. Wilkie's work and the possibility of its being taken over by the Canadian Presbyterian Church. Would your approval of its transfer to the Canadian Presbyterian Church officially be independent of the question whether Dr. Wilkie himself should remain there or not? I presume the only reason why the question arises at all now is because Dr. Wilkie wants to remain and to remain with the official endorsement and support of the Church.

Dr. Lawrence of the Binghamton Church, which has been very much interested in the work at Cawnpore, called a few days ago in great concern at the report which had reached them that the Mission property at Cawnpore, in which so much money from the Binghamton Church was invested, was held on an insecure title and that the church's investment was imperilled. Has the title by which we hold this property been cleared yet? If not, is it to be? Will you please report the situation fully, so that we can inform Dr. Lawrence?

Mr. Velte, in his letter of May 30th, sent the report of the business transacted by the Executive Committee of the Punjab Mission from Feb. 22 to May 10. The only action needing the Board's attention, I think, is the request regarding Miss Clark's furlough, to which I have already referred.

We have talked with Dr. Goheen here regarding his plans and find that he has no disposition to remove either to the Punjab or to the North India Mission, but desires to remain where he is and has already secured from friends at home money sufficient to guarantee the provision of the better hospital facilities of which he felt the need at Vengurle.

The Punjab Mission's cablegram regarding Miss Moller was duly received, together with Mr. Velte's explanatory letter. She has been appointed, but in view of all the needs and the personal equation, it seemed better to assign her to the Siam Mission.

To the special appropriations mentioned above, I have now to add another, namely, \$100.00 specially given by Mr. Nathaniel Swing of Uniontown, Pa. for Mr. Mitchell "for aid in defraying the expense of remodeling some houses in connection with the Boys' School at Malmpuri."

I have read with a great deal of interest the Minutes of the Sixth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India. It seems to have been a very interesting and profitable meeting, but one could not help but feel the concern which has been again and again expressed when he noticed that the Moderator, the Stated Clerk, and the Convenor of every committee was a foreigner. Have you read Roland Allen's book entitled "Missionary Methods - St. Paul's or Ours?" Mr. Allen is an Anglican missionary who evidently had a long experience and who writes out of a first-hand knowledge and experience. His contention is that there was nothing in the character of the people for whom St. Paul worked and that there were no elements in the situation in which he dealt which gave him an advantage in the matter of missionary results over us. He holds that where St. Paul succeeded in founding living and independent churches, we have failed and that the difference in result lies not in the difference of conditions but in the difference of method and expectation. If I can get some little fund with which to buy a number of these books, I shall send copies out, because while there are things with which we would disagree there is a great deal more with which we would all find ourselves in agreement, and I believe we would gain a great deal

Punjab and North India Missions - 9.

in the re-examination of our work under the unflinching criticism of Mr. Allen's book. I only wish that I were coming along with Dr. White, that we might have days for the study together of these ever-increasing problems, which would be too much for us, if our sufficiency were not of God.

The Board has approved of the request of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Mission for authorization of the sale of the Mission property in Jagadhri to the New Zealand Presbyterian Missionaries at the price of Rs. 2000. It has also authorized the Mission to use this sum at Ambala for the purchase of land and the building of a preacher's house in some other out-station of the district. Mr. Veite writes, in presenting the matter, regarding proper power of attorney, and I am referring this to Mr. Day, asking him to take it up at once.

I have read with much care and the deepest interest the report on the District Work of the Punjab Mission, presented by the Secretary of the District Work Committee at the Annual Meeting last November. Its specific facts as to the workers and problems of the district work are most striking and it brings out clearly a number of needs with which we must be dealing, such as the proper education of the Christian children in the village communities, the education and instruction of the baptized communicants, the development of believers into communicants. Have we a sufficiently well laid out and consistently pursued plan of catechumen instruction, such as they have in Korea and which results in the thorough teaching of inquirers before they become catechumens and then of catechumens in preparation for church membership, and which, moreover, follows up all of these people, so that none are lost sight of or left uncared for? The North India statistics show that the same problems exist there and that something must be done in the way of setting up and executing an evangelistic policy that will cover the field and conserve results and get results to conserve, where irregular or discontinuous work will fail. I venture to quote a paragraph on the subject which I wrote to Mr. Mitchell last May:-

"I hope that the increased appropriations have helped you all out in your stress. I think you got in North India almost the largest percentage of increase which any Mission got this year. I hope that it will not all be used up in the institutions. I am frightened to think of the immense number of baptized people in the North India Mission who are not communicants and who do not even attend church. Mr. Smith's statistics show that about one-tenth of the baptized community attends church. We know that the remaining nine-tenths does not go to school. That means that they are receiving practically no instruction and are going unshepherded. How can we hope that they will do anything but revert to their old heathenism if they are not cared for and taught? We certainly need a strengthening of the staff so that it will be possible to look after the district work in a way that will care for everyone of these baptized people and bring them on into the full membership of the Church. Personally, I have never believed in baptizing them. Something ought to be done, of course, to mark the break with their old life, but this should be done by making a catechumenate, as they do in Korea, and having baptism at the end and not at the beginning of that catechumenate. Moreover, they would be appalled in Korea if nine-tenths of their catechumens did not attend church. Indeed, there they have them all enrolled in catechumen classes, with regular instruction. Must we not plan for more thorough work of this kind in India?"

With warm regards, I am,

Your sincere friend,

s/a

Robert Speer

Return to J. J. Lucas

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MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. Box No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

December 6th, 1912.

The Rev. J.J.Lucas, D.D.,
Allahabad, U.P.,
India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

I am, as always, in debt to you for a series of splendid letters, full of helpfulness and of the spirit that lifts one's heart and makes one thankful to be in this fellowship. The letters which I have before me now, which I have not previously acknowledged, are dated September 10th, 20th, 27th, October 2nd, 9th and 31st, and November 1st (2). I think that all the matters of Mission interest that you have touched upon in these letters have been referred to in the long letter to the Mission, a copy of which I enclose, and I need not repeat anything that is said there. I want to express my joy, however, at the news of Edmund's wonderful recovery. It is the old truth of one taken and another left. We must be sure that God's providence was in the taking as well as the leaving, and can rejoice both with Arthur in the joys to which he has gone, and with Edmund in this new call of God to His service in India.

I had copies made of a good portion of your letter of September 19th which came with your note of the 20th, and sent one of these to Mr. Wanamaker among others, and I am glad, also, to have with your letter of October 9th the copies of your letters to him. I have not heard anything from him beyond the one note from which I have quoted in the letter to the Mission. I think that perhaps I might quote confidentially to you the whole note;

Your letter of the 16th, enclosing Dr. Lucas's letter, is on my table. I was informed of the death of Dr. Zwang by his brother, the minister, and also letters this week from Dr. Higginbottom. I mourn with you the loss to Allahabad and to the missionary work of the splendid

Dec 6. 1912

Dr. Lucas - 2.

leadership of Dr. Ewing. It seems harder to bear this great affliction from the fact of the fair promise of a long life to the man who was only in the beginning of his best years.

It would seem as though Mr. Higginbottom might be better qualified for the leadership at Allahabad than Mr. Edwards, and yet I defer entirely to the judgment of the Board.

I thank you very much for the copy of the letter from Dr. Lucas. With very great regard, I am, etc.

I trust you will be writing to him from the field regarding the continuance of the College and the measures taken from time to time regarding its administration. I am writing him a letter telling him what was done as to Dr. Ewing's successor.

We shall not do anything further here until we hear from you on the field again as to what is decided in view of Dr. Hanvior's reply.

I appreciate very much your suggestion that I should prepare a biography of Arthur Ewing. Would it not be better for you or Dr. J.C.R. Ewing to do it? He and I, of course, kept up very full intimate correspondence, but I do not think that there would be much of this that would be useable for biographical purposes. Most of that, I think, would have to be wrought out of the actual life and relationships upon the field. I should be glad to know what your further thought in the matter is, however, and also to learn how much material would be available.

I quite agree with the query in your letter of October 31st as to whether the proposed arrangements regarding the College administration are the best, and I trust the whole question may be talked over thoroughly with Dr. White in the conference which you are to have with him in Allahabad at the end of his visit.

Our hearts are very sore with Henry Forman in his immeasurable sorrow. I am enclosing, herewith, a copy of a letter which I wrote to him, intending to send it to Morar, but which I forwarded to him in Switzerland, as the cable announcing his departure arrived before my letter was posted. The only point in it which is not touched upon in the letter to

Dr. Lucas - 3.

the Mission is Mr. Mattison's offer to return to India. It did not seem necessary to speak of this in the Mission letter, altho I have sent Mr. Mitchell another copy of my letter to Dr. Forman, so that he will know of it. Personally, I do not think it is wise to encourage Mr. Mattison's suggestion.

do not copy

I have written to Mr. Mitchell, also, that I hoped he would not continue what I have written in the letter to Dr. Forman or the letter to the Mission regarding the deficit at Mainpurie as a criticism of him. On the other hand, I admire him and what he is doing and thank God for such patience and faithfulness and devotion and really constructive work such as his. My purpose was rather to help him by pressing upon the Mission the importance of the Mission's handling this whole problem as its primary problem, and not leaving it to be worked out by individuals, relying upon individual help.

I shall write Mr. Slater as you suggest, and trust that he may prove an efficient and useful village worker.

I hope that you and Mrs. Lucas are very well, and I trust that Miss Evelyn is already finding her tongue easy master of the language.

With warmest regard, I am

Ever affectionately yours,

s/f

Enclosures

Return to J. J. Lucas

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P. O. Box No. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Mch. 1st, 1913.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,
Allahabad, India.

My dear Dr. Lucas,

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the Mission, but there are one or two points about which I must write a personal word, involving some things which I suspect should be confidential.

I wrote early in the winter to Mr. Wanamaker, supporting, as tactfully as I could, your letters to him, and think I had better quote in full his reply under date of Dec. 10th:-

"I am very anxious about the Allahabad conditions. I received the letters of Dr. Lucas but it seems to me he alone is responsible for the impression that he gave our deceased friend, Dr. Ewing, that Bethany undertook the responsibility as to the purchase of the additional ground, which has left an indebtedness that is troubling them now at Allahabad.

"When Dr. Lucas was in Philadelphia he tried in the most enthusiastic and beautiful way to get a positive promise while I knew that Bethany was not in a position to add anything to its undertaking for Allahabad until after it had completed the obligations that had already been made in connection with the \$15,000.00 building. I remember the circumstances very clearly and I can assure you that there wasn't any kind of pledge made, but the statement that Dr. Lucas is said to have telegraphed was absolutely true - that Bethany was 'very much interested, even more than ever,' at that time, - 'in the Allahabad work.' I can only add that it is even more so at the present time and that I am particularly so interested because of Dr. Ewing's departure.

"Regarding Dr. Janvier, he would be a splendid chief for that work if his health sustained him. Under the circumstances that surround him it seems impossible for him to meet the situation. I think that no business concern would hang up its affairs for nearly two years without a leader.

"What about the older brother of Dr. Ewing, who was formerly stationed at Lucknow? Is there any other Ewing in Pennsylvania? It was an old and large family and all good people and some of them might like to take up that work and continue the good beginning that has been made in their name, for the glory of God. Mr. David McConaughy would be a good man to look this up for you.

"I have great pleasure in every incident that your letter brings to me and I pray God to greatly bless your work in every way."

I have not shown this to Dr. Janvier and have communicated it to no one on the field, except that the first two paragraphs I have sent to Dr. Edwards, who has just sent me a copy of a letter which he had written to Mr. Wanamaker.

I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. Wanamaker in reply. It seemed to me that it would be unwise for me to mingle at all in the discussion as to his obligation and Bethany's on account of Middleton Kothi. Please do not intimate to Mr. Wanamaker in any way that I have sent you this letter, but it seems only fair both to him and to you that you should have this to guide you in your communications with him.

May 1 1913

Dr. Lucas - 2.

I think I do not need to say more on the College question now than this, and what is included in the letter to the Mission. Your good letter of Jan. 23rd was received yesterday, and I have also your two good letters of Dec. 20th and your notes of Dec. 12th and 13th to acknowledge. I am glad that Mr. Weld has been able to go to Morar and that the work has been provided for in this way, and that he is having this experience.

I shall be glad to send a copy of your little statement regarding the blind and deaf mutes to Miss Keller, but I really have misgivings as to the suggestion as to the organization of a society to work specially for the blind. We have now one working for the lepers, and it would be the easiest thing in the world for someone to start one to work for tuberculosis sufferers, and one dreads the effect of the emphasis on the philanthropic in an age when the old evangelical conception has to fight so hard for its life in the midst of the emphasis on political and social and philanthropic movements.

I was very much interested in your statement of the large field that there would be for a medical missionary at Sarsa, who would do a good deal of itinerating work. Experience seems to have shown, however, that there are very few doctors who are willing to do this. A man like Dr. C. W. Forman is a great rarity. Almost all the present-day doctors insist on settling in a fixed station and having an adequate hospital equipment, which results soon in a call for a second doctor and an American nurse, and there are many people in the Church who approve of such developments and who are very ready to give money for a hospital, but who think slightly of theological training schools or of itinerating work. In any case, at present the supply of doctors is inadequate to meet all the calls that come for doctors either to man the present fields or to open new ones. We shall probably have just about enough to meet the needs of the work that is already under way this year. If you had to choose between a doctor and a strong evangelistic itinerating missionary, which would you choose?

I can enter with all my heart into the questioning of mind expressed in your letter of Jan. 23rd. I have not seen your article on "What Does It Mean," but shall ask Dr. Halsoy to let me see it and also refer it to Henry Forman. I have no doubt that no small measure of the responsibility for this situation rests upon the political and educational influence of Great Britain's dominance of India. But back of that is the pantheistic mind that we are dealing with and the fact of caste, and then, to bring matters home, in part, the traditional methods of our missionary work, which for two or three generations have been contented to carry on schools which were not organized to convert men. Facing the facts, however, just as they are, it is clear enough what our duty is, namely, to go steadily ahead, looking for and expecting the coming of a day of God in India, and at the same time to readjust and reorganize our work so as to make expectancy, as you pointed out in your paper on the Unoccupied Fields, a dominating principle. I would like to see our schools and colleges become so aggressively evangelistic that no student in them would have any doubts whatever as to what the College was trying to do. The trouble is we have surrendered so long to the idea that our colleges are to give Indian students what they want in the way of an education, but are to be content without achieving what we want as missionaries who are in India to turn men to Christ.

Thank you very much for all the clippings and papers which you were so good as to send. They are invaluable, and I appreciate them more than I can say.

It is very good to have Henry Forman so near at hand. He is

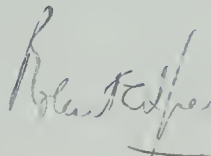
Dr. Lucas - 3.

looking very much better now than when he first came home and is delighted with the surroundings which he and John have found in Dr. Mackenzie's school.

With warmest regard, I am,

Ever affectionately yours,

s/d Dict. Feb. 18th. Enc.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert Keiper". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed closing "Ever affectionately yours,".

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

July 16th, 1915.

The Rev. J.J. Lucas, D.D.,
Allahabad, U.P.,
India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

As usual, I am under a heavy debt to you, having before and now your most helpful letters of May 8th, 29th, and June 5th, and also your note of October 10th regarding the biography which I see I have not marked as acknowledged, altho I have written to you several times since then. I have just been writing to Dr. J.C.R. Lwing regarding the biography, and will quote what I said to him, and shall be glad to have your judgment with regard to it;

I have appreciated very much what you and Dr. Lucas have written as to my undertaking a biography of Arthur. I should rejoice to do this if we could gather enough material, and if no one better fitted could be found. I have had our files here gone over with a view to getting out all the available material, and am sorry to have to say that it does not yield as much of the sort of thing that could be used to make a biography vital and interesting as I had hoped. I am inclined to think that for the work to be done in the best way, it would be better, perhaps, to have two people work on it, - your brother Joe, for example, to write all the section on Arthur's life before he went to India, and you to write the remainder of the book, covering Arthur's life as a missionary. You and your brother would both have the background of general knowledge necessary, and would be able to get the little personal incidents and details which I know from experience it is so difficult for anyone outside to get. I wish you would think the whole matter over in the light of what I have said, and let me know again what your judgment is. Of course I shall be glad to put at your disposal all of the material here covering Arthur's missionary career, if you felt that you could undertake that part of it. I do not make this suggestion through any disinclination to take up a task that would be so congenial, but only because I know from what I have already tried to do in this field, how hard it is to get together the sort of material that will make the biography vivacious and useful to those who did not know its subject personally.

Dr. White has come home very strongly impressed with the need of more workers in India. He has not been back in the offices yet, but will return the first of August. He is working on his report, and we shall take up everything

Aug. 21st - Replied. You are ordained & prepare this biography - Mr. Hunter writes for you valuable help see

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

July 16th, 1913.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D. D.,

Allahabad, U. S. I.,

India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

As usual, I am under a heavy debt to you, having before me now your most helpful letters of May 5th, 29th, and June 5th, and also your note of October 10th regarding the biography which I see I have not marked as acknowledged, altho I have written to you several times since then. I have just been writing to Dr. J. O. T. Ewing regarding the biography, and will quote what I said to him, and shall be glad to have your judgment with regard to it:

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Aug. 21st Replied. You are ordained to prepare this biography - Mr. Kenner will give you valuable help

Dr. Lucas - 2.

July 16, 1873

carefully with him in the Fall.

Mr. Slater has written, as you wrote in both of your letters of May 29th, regarding the publication of a volume of his father's sermons. He is sending on the manuscripts of a number of them, and I shall be very glad indeed to take the matter up with Revell or Doran when the material comes. I know well Mr. Slater's book on "The Higher Hinduism." It is one of the best books on comparative religion of which I know. Sermons, however, are a somewhat different matter, and unless those of Mr. Slater prove to be very unusual, I am afraid we may have a little trouble in getting a publisher. I shall do the best I can, however, with thorough sympathy with the son's desire and grateful recollection of all that the father did.

Thank you very much for the letter from Mr. Gosway. It is good to know of these true men, whose lives should bring courage and hope to us whenever we are in any mood of discouragement with regard to the India Church.

You will have heard already of the death of Mr. Severance, and will realize as keenly as we do here how great a loss the Mission work of our Church has sustained. I do not suppose there ever was a layman in any Mission Board in America who was able to take the same deep and intelligent, practical interest which Mr. Severance took, and at the same time to give so generously toward accomplishing his ideas. We have not heard anything as yet about his will. I should not be surprised, however, to discover that he had not left anything to Foreign Missions, but had trusted his children to take up a missionary interest of their own and do as he had done. I wish, however, it might be found that he had left a large sum, as Mr. Kennedy did. What a new expansiveness it would put into the work if he had done so!

Will you and Mrs. Lucas be able to get a little good reading done during the Summer? or will you be too busy even for reading? I have been greatly interested recently in reading Gladstone's Religious and Ecclesiastical Correspondence. I must say it is rather disappointing. Mr. Morley's account

8/16/13

Dr. Lucas - 3.

of his political life was much more juicy and vital. This religious correspondence seems to ~~be~~^{be} almost altogether on the fringe, dealing with external problems, questions of church politics and ecclesiastical ideas, rather than ^{with} the great central living issues. Still, the books were worth reading, if for nothing else ~~was~~ for the sake of one quotation from Macauley's article in the Edinburgh Review on Gladstone's book on church and state, in which Macauley points out that truth alone has always been more than a match for falsehood, but that falsehood has been often more than a match for truth when truth had allied itself with power. Surely ~~there~~^{this} is a great and wonderfully inspiring lesson for us who in the missionary enterprise are working without power, but in the powerful energy of truth. One of our dangers in some mission fields today, not least in China, is that truth may get mixed up ^(books) with power and so put itself at the mercy of falsehood. May God save us in our missionary work both at home and abroad from this peril, and keep us in complete reliance upon Him alone, and upon the might of the truth prevail by the strength of the Spirit of God.

I hope that you and Mrs. Lucas are well, and that Edmund is entirely recovered from his serious illness.

Mr. Wanamaker was seventy-five years old last week. I saw several news items in the paper regarding his birthday. Dr. Janvier has been doing his best with him, but there is nothing as yet to report, and I think that Dr. Janvier has little hope in that direction. I trust that you are corresponding with Wanamaker, keeping his heart warm toward Allahabad. I wrote him at length some time ago regarding the situation there, but have had no reply.

With warm regard, I am

Ever affectionately yours,

Robert F. Jones

s/f

wrote to Mr. Wanamaker Aug. 21st - telling him something of Collyer's work in

It is that is one reason why the evening with the financial shorts represented from asking them to stand and aid in Collyer's work.

Dr. Lucas - 5.

8/16/13

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With warm regard, I am
 Ever affectionately yours,

s/f

Wm. T. Sparrow

That is one reason why the Evening Post withheld financial support refrained from asking for a grant and for College from Govt.

Wrote to Mr Wamanaker Aug. 21st - telling him something of Collyer's mission

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

March 20th., 1914.

The Rev. J.J. Lucas, D.D.,
Allahabad, U.P.,
India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Mission and am glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging, at the same time, a number of good letters from you dated December 4th and 11th, January 9th and 15th, and February 19th and 20th. Some of these are referred to in the letter to the Mission, which will bring you good tidings of many special appropriations.

I was very glad to get the letter of January 15th with its accompanying papers regarding the fine imposed on Arthur Ewing. The matter had never been spoken of here, so there was no erroneous impression needing to be corrected. Dr. White and I read over all the letters, and I am putting them in the files. And do you understand that the Lieutenant Governor's action is equivalent to a legal reversal, or is it an act of clemency, such as a pardon would be?

There is a great deal of which I should like to write now, if there were time, but this letter to the Mission and the long letter regarding the appropriations will be as much as you will want to read now.

I hope that everything is going forward encouragingly in the mission, and that looking abroad over the country you see, as I have no doubt you do, signs of steady advancement, and the ever-deeper penetration of Christian principles into life. Here at home I am sure that there is a gain. With all that is discouraging and dark round about us, there is still

Answered by J. A. D.

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

March 20th, 1914.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,

Allahabad, U.P.,

India.

My dear Dr. Lucas:

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a letter to the Mission and am glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging, at the same time, a number of good letters from you dated December 4th and 11th, January 9th and 15th, and February 19th and 20th. Some of these are referred to in the letter to the Mission, which will bring you good tidings of many special appropriations.

I was very glad to get the letter of January 15th with its accompanying papers regarding the fine imposed on Arthur Twining. The matter had never been spoken of here, so there was no erroneous impression needing to be corrected. Dr. White and I read over all the letters, and I am putting them in the files. And do you understand that the Lieutenant Governor's action is equivalent to a legal reversal, or is it an act of clemency, such as a pardon would be?

There is a great deal of which I should like to write now, if there were time, but this letter to the Mission and the long letter regarding the appropriations will be as much as you will want to read now.

I hope that everything is going forward encouragingly in the Mission, and that looking abroad over the country you see, as I have no doubt you do, signs of steady advancement, and the ever-deeper penetration of Christian principles into life. Here at home I am sure that there is a gain, with all that is discouraging and dark round about us, there is still

Answered by J. J. Lucas

Mar, 20, 1914

so much more that is hopeful and significant of sunward change.

Dr. Friggell of Hampton told me, last week, of having been in Mr. Carnegie's house a little while before, and meeting there a European nobleman who was here, I think, in connection with the arrangements for the celebration of the Treaty of Ghent. This nobleman had been here once ten years before, and he told Dr. Friggell that the strongest impression made upon him by his visit this time was of the great progress and advancement in religious feeling and faith in America. Even old Mr. Carnegie himself, Dr. Friggell told me, held his hand a long time before he went away, and said to him gently, "Dr. Friggell, I think I am getting a great deal more religion than people think I am." In this same connection I was much interested in a paragraph in an article in the Atlantic Monthly for January entitled "Much Ado About Women," written by Mr. F.S. Martin, one of the editors of "Life," and a very clever and somewhat cynical writer. His article is a criticism of a previous article in the Atlantic Monthly defending the extreme aspects of the Feminist Movement. I think you will be interested in this one paragraph from Mr. Martin's reply:

Besides all else, we see just now the phenomenon of great political movements, considerably penetrated by religion, to enlarge the liberties and increase the physical and mental welfare of the great mass of the people. Most of the Feminists seem to know very little about the Christian religion; to have only faint and largely erroneous glimmerings of perception of what it is about, of its pith and genius, and its enormous powers - once rid of fetters - to bring about righteousness and liberty and justice in the world. Somehow the religion of Christ has got loose again in our world with all the gain in liberation and good-will and sanity of procedure which people look for who understand it. It has been conspicuous in recent politics, and even the churches seem considerably stimulated by it.

I have found that many people have been impressed by this acknowledgment from one sometimes regarded as a representative of cynical worldliness. Indeed the "religion of Christ" has got loose again in our world, and more things are going to happen in the future than have happened in the past since Christ Himself was here. It is good to believe this, and to see far more of God's working in life than is visible to any but

Dr. Lucas - 3.

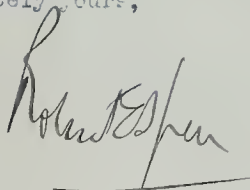
Mar 20 1914

believing eyes.

With warm regard, I am

Very affectionately yours,

s/f


Robert E. Spurr

Andrew
My Bill

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE 4TH EDITION

II

**THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK**

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX NO. 2

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

May 5th, 1914.

The Rev. J. J. Lucas, D.D.,
Allahabad, U.P.
India.

My dear Dr. Lucas,

Your letter of April 9th is just received with its enclosures, namely, Dr. Griswold's letter of March 23rd to you, your letter of March 26th to the Executive Committee of the Mission, and Dr. Wilkie's statement to Dr. Griswold.

Dr. Henry Forman has just been in this morning, and we have talked over the matter, and he will send you copies of his statement of June 19th and 21st to me, which are the communications from him sent to the Canadian Presbyterian Church.

I do not know that Dr. Forman will have anything to add to this, but I would advise him not to add anything until the copy of the statement of Dr. Wilkie written out by Dr. Griswold has been submitted to Dr. Wilkie and approved by him as containing the statements which he is prepared to make. Has this been done? It seemed to Dr. Forman and me both rather unfortunate that you did not send us a direct statement from Dr. Wilkie or that Dr. Griswold's statement had not been submitted to him in order that he might say whether it correctly represented what he desired to say.

I do not understand that you wish me to go back of the year 1912 when the correspondence to which Dr. Wilkie's statement refers occurred. I enclose herewith copies of the correspondence of that year, as follows:

Return to J. J. Lucas

Dr. Lucas -2-

A letter from me dated May 16th, 1912, to Dr. Forman at Gwalior; a letter from me dated May 16th, 1912, to Dr. Mackay; a letter from me dated May 16th, 1912, to Dr. Scott; a letter from me dated July 26th, 1912, to Dr. Mackay, and sent in duplicate to Dr. Scott, enclosing copies of Dr. Forman's letter of June 19th to me, and two paragraphs from his letter of June 21st to me, these being the communications which Dr. Forman is sending you, but of which I also enclose copies. These are the only letters, I think, bearing on the subject with the exception of two letters of October 22nd from me to Dr. Mackay, copies of which I also enclose.

It may help you, however, to understand the situation in the Church in Canada better if I enclose also copies of three letters from Rev. A. E. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, dated July 30th, September 14th and October 17th.

I think all this correspondence should be regarded as absolutely confidential by you and the Executive Committee, and not be allowed to get into Dr. Wilkie's hands.

Personally, I know nothing about Dr. Wilkie, having never seen him or met him. All I know is what I have heard from others in India and in Canada. I know that there were many in the North India Mission who felt that Dr. Forman made a mistake in inviting Dr. Wilkie to Jhansi, because of his previous missionary record which seemed to indicate that he was a difficult man to get along with. I have heard it intimated also that, as often happens with such men, they do not see things in the same way in which they appear to others, so that differences of statement often arise which are capable of unfavorable interpretations. That is one reason why I judge it might have been better if Dr. Wilkie had written out his own statement for Dr. Griswold and signed it.

I have not gone back to hunt up the correspondence which took place when Dr. Wilkie first separated from the Canadian Church, and when later he established

himself at Jhansi. I could look up that ~~little~~ correspondence, if it was desired, but it might be difficult to find all that bore on the question, and as I remember, there was not only correspondence at that time, but also some conference when I met some of the Canadian friends in Canada, but it was so long ago that my memory is uncertain on these matters.

You will be able to judge from the correspondence which I send how far the statement of Dr. Wilkie with reference to Dr. Forman's letters and mine is accurate.

From all that has happened I should judge that it would be very well indeed for the Mission to have a clear understanding with Dr. Wilkie with reference to territorial boundaries, entirely independently of whether his work is taken over by the Canadian Presbyterian Church or not.

We shall look forward with much interest to Mr. Higginbottom's coming and shall be glad to do anything we can to help him, but as you will know, these are difficult times for men to raise money for Mission colleges, and yet it may be that Mr. Higginbottom can find here or there an individual who will be able and willing to give generously. This is the only way in which help is likely to be obtainable. Two United Presbyterians in Pittsburgh have just given half a million dollars to the founding of a University in Cairo, and there are plenty of people in our own Church who are equally able to give if only they could be led to do so. The difference, however, is that our people have been giving free handedly while there has been no such development in the past of the ability to give in the United Presbyterian Church. You will realize also, how difficult the situation is for us because of the heavy deficiency which will call for every effort in order to escape from the present burden.

With warm regards to all,

Very faithfully yours,

S/S
E
nclos

Robert G. Speer

COPY.

May 16, 1912.

Rev. Henry Forman, D.D.,
Morar Gwalior,
India.

My dear Forman:

Several months ago I received from Rev. Dr. E. Scott,
Editor of the Presbyterian Record of the Presbyterian Church in Canada,
the following letter with regard to Dr. Wilkie's Mission:

"I write, not officially, nor in any way for publication,
but solely for private information and guidance.

"Our Church has had for more than thirty years a
Mission in Central India, with centres at Indore, Mhow, Ujjain,
Rutlam, etc. One of our missionaries at Indore, for twenty years,
more or less, was Rev. John Wilkie. He and the other missionaries
were not in harmony, and for many years both our mission in India
and the Church at home were affected thereby. For seven or eight
years he has not been our missionary. A number of personal friends
rallied to his support and he went out on his own responsibility
and settled at Jhansi, in the Gwalior State, and has been laboring
therefor the past seven years.

"I think your Board had a man there by the name of
Forman when Dr. Wilkie went there. Whether Mr. Forman is there
now or whether you have any mission in that city or neighborhood,
I do not know.

"Dr. Wilkie has come home on furlough. He is visiting
congregations where he can get entrance. He has many friends, and
is, I think, hopeful of getting our Church to take over his Mission
and work at Jhansi, and to receive him once more as one of our own
missionaries.

"I may say that with still vivid memories of the lack of
harmony in former days, I do not think our Church would take over
the station at present. In a few years, however, he will necessari-
ly retire through age, and someone else will have to undertake the
work, and this fact may be used to bring pressure upon our Board
and Church to take it over at the present time.

"My own impression of the matter is that in accordance
with the Comity of Missions, the State of Gwalior is in the sphere
of your Board and that when the work is transferred to any Board it
should be to yours, that no other church would be justified in taking
over work in that territory, so that even if Dr. Wilkie should retire,
the Station at Jhansi should go to your Board and not to ours.

"Will you please let me know the facts regarding Gwalior
State? Does your Board regard it as in your sphere of work and
have you other work in or near Jhansi?

"I am a member of the Foreign Mission Board and would like
to have the fullest information in case the subject should come before
us at any time, You can write with the utmost freedom, and anything

you wish will be considered confidential. Anything I can make use of if such question should arise, I would like liberty to use."

I replied as follows:

"Your personal letter of July 28th, asking for private information and judgment with regard to Dr. Wilkie and the problem with which your Church has to deal with regard to him, is just received. I think I never have met Dr. Wilkie, but I have known of him for years and have had much correspondence about him with our own missionaries in India and some with the representatives of your Church in Canada some years ago, when Dr. Wilkie settled in Jhansi. His previous difficulties had made it no easy thing for him to find a location, but the Rev. Henry Forman, D.D., of our Mission, who will get along with any one, invited him to Jhansi. There were some who disapproved of this invitation, but I think Dr. Forman and Dr. Wilkie have got along very well together.

"Dr. Forman is still in Jhansi, where his work has grown splendidly. We have had a Mission there for many years and there is also a High Anglican Mission of the S.P.G.

"I don't know what Dr. Forman and our North India Mission would say as to the desirability of the Canadian Church undertaking a Church Mission in Jhansi. It would be far separated from the other work of your Church in India and might give no such opportunity for expansion as a Church Mission should have. It would, of course, as you point out, fall directly within the territory which we have occupied for many years; but your Church and ours have always worked together in close harmony in India and we would join the results of our work in one common Indian Presbyterian Church, and I am sure that, with such Missionaries as your Board sends out, we would have no difficulty in working in harmony. It might be a different question, however, if you had an enlarging Mission in Jhansi under the supervision of Dr. Wilkie, and we would like to submit the whole matter to our North India Mission before expressing any definite judgment.

"I infer from your letter that what Dr. Wilkie is presenting is not only the matter of a work in Jhansi, but also the development of a Mission in the State of Gwalior. Jhansi is only on the border of the State, and the work there is very different from the work in the Native State itself. We have long regarded the State of Gwalior as constituting a part of our Mission Field, and, indeed, no other Mission has ever been allowed to go in there. For years, however, we had in Dr. Warren, and then in his widow, two notable characters, who lived in the City of Gwalior. Mrs. Warren used to dandle on her knee the present Maharajah when he was a child. As a result of the influence acquired by our Mission in these days, the door has always been open for us, but neither the British Resident nor the Maharajah has consented to the location of any other body in Gwalior.

"After Mrs. Warren's death, we had a medical missionary who was also an ordained man in Gwalior in our Mission, and when he had to withdraw one of our home churches pledged the support of a missionary specially for this field, and we have had the money given specially for new property, and our North India Mission has undertaken to locate one of its older missionaries there. I think, accordingly, that as far as the City of Gwalior is concerned, our North India Mission would feel that that should be regarded as its field, and that, indeed,

the conditions are such as to make it impossible for any other Mission to be settled there.

"I have written without the opportunity of consulting with any of our missionaries from this part of India, but I think it would be desirable, before your Church establishes a Mission in Gwalior City, or indeed, takes over the work of Dr. Wilkie at Jhansi, that we should lay the whole matter before our North India Mission, for its consideration. If you think it is desirable, I should be glad to do this."

We heard nothing more about the matter until this spring when Dr. Brown received the following letter Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D., Secretary of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada:

"I would like to write a word in confidence of a tentative nature. You know about the difficulty we had for years in our India Mission because of the impossibility of Dr. Wilkie and other members of the Presbytery getting on together. Dr. Wilkie, as you are aware, has started work in Jhansi, which is one of the stations occupied by you. Dr. Wilkie is now at home on furlough, and is reporting very large results of his work there.

"The point is suggested by some, and may come before the church, as to whether or not the time has come when Dr. Wilkie's work should be taken back by the Assembly as a part of the Foreign Mission work. He is at present supported by a Committee of his own personal friends, who took him up seven years ago. The question I want to ask is whether or not Dr. Wilkie has been getting on amicably with your missionaries in the Mission, and whether, if we were to recognize him it would be regarded as a discourtesy to your Mission to start in a field occupied by you. It has, for many years been a very difficult point for us to handle, and personally I doubt the wisdom of again receiving him upon our regular staff, not because he lacks in ability, for he is a capable man, but because of doubts as to the possibility of any measure of co-operation.

"I shall be glad to hear your judgment on this point."

Dr. Brown turned this letter over to me, and I replied as follows:

"Dr. Brown has asked me to answer your letter of March 14th, as I have the correspondence with our Missions in Northern India.

"I wrote sometime ago regarding this same question to some one in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, whose name I cannot recall, Could you tell me who would have been likely to write to us about the matter? I wish I could remember who it was, as the whole matter was fresh in my mind then, and I think I was able to send some expression of opinion from our missionaries, although I am not sure.

"Jhansi, is, as you say, a station of ours, and has been occupied by us for many years. The Rev. Henry Forman, who has been there, is one of our most useful and efficient men. We have now associated with him a new missionary and his wife, sent out last year. There was some dissatisfaction on the part of other missionaries of ours at Dr. Forman's action in inviting Dr. Wilkie to Jhansi. Dr. Forman is one of those men who will get along with any one, but knowing

Dr. Wilkie's history, some of our people thought it was unwise to bring him into the field of the Mission. They are all very clear that he ought not to live in the State of Gwalior. Indeed, I think, the Resident in Gwalior intimated that his presence in that State would not be acceptable. Our Mission has had an open door in the State for many years, which, however, during the last few years, we have not been able to take advantage of, through the weakness of our force. The Mission is reoccupying the field, however, and it has been a burden KK on our conscience for a long while that we have not been able to occupy it before and to put into it a sufficient force.

"I know nothing, of course, as to the personal problems in your Church with reference to Dr. Wilkie, but apart from his personality and all the more in view of it, I should think it would be very wise to have the judgment of our North India Mission before you should undertake to open a Mission in a territory over which our Mission is spread out and in which it has been working for more than half a century.

"As far as I know, there has been no conflict between Dr. Wilkie, and Dr. Forman, and I have heard nothing from any of the other missionaries of any discord, but I think they have not been in contact at all with Dr. Wilkie and his work.

"If you wish the question to be opened with our Mission, I should be glad to write out, either to a few individuals or officially to the Mission, asking for its opinion and advice. If it sees no reason why you should not establish a Mission in Jhansi under the care of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, our Board would certainly have no objection. Your people and our people would work together harmoniously anywhere, providing they were all normal and peaceable people. Could you give guarantee for this sort in connection with Dr. Wilkie?"

To this letter of mine Dr. Mackay replied under date of March 26th.

"Thanks for your note. Allow me to give the case a little more explicitly, in order that you may understand more clearly the situation.

"Dr. Wilkie, for about twenty years, was a member of our Mission in Central India, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that in all those years there was trouble, sometimes extremely acute. Eventually it was decided to remove him from the Mission, when he put up a very vigorous fight. Some of his friends in Toronto were sympathetic, and organized a Committee to support him, and sent him out as an independent. They constituted themselves into a Committee and continued to support him during the last seven years. The new Mission was called the Gwalior Mission, and they have published a monthly paper, called by that name. It was the intention when he returned, to enter Gwalior, but, as you say, evidently he received the intimation that his presence would not be welcome, and he then went to Jhansi, on Dr. Forman's invitation, I understand. He has there erected a good house; has succeeded in securing a good deal of land from the Government, and is seeking to raise money just now in Canada for the purchase of more land, and for industrial work. He claims that a large number have been converted, and that he has established a prosperous Mission.

"Now that years have passed, and feelings have subsided, some of his friends would like to have the Mission taken over by the Church and recognized as a part of our Foreign Mission Field. When he was home last year, in time to be present at the Assembly, and on the Foreign Mission night out of courtesy he was invited

to take his place on the platform and speak with the other missionaries who were present, in his brief address he appealed to the Assembly ~~that~~ that he might be received, but no action was taken by the Assembly, nor has anything definite been done since. It is possible, before he returns that the appeal may be repeated, and that the question may be raised. In that connection, two difficulties offer themselves. First, would it be safe? Might it not mean the revival of old animosities? In the second place, Jhansi is a field occupied by your Church for fifty years, and it would not be in accordance with the comity of Missions that we should either start a new Mission or recognize a Mission already existing within your territory. It is that latter point that I particularly referred to Dr. Brown in my last letter, and that I now refer to you.

"I do not know which of his supporters may have written to you regarding this matter, but I think it would probably be either Rev. A. L. Geggie or Mr. J. K. Macdonald, or possibly Dr. Stenhouse. Perhaps one of these names will recall your former correspondence. I would like that you would consider this matter as a strictly business proposition, and not allow your judgment to be affected by personal or other considerations naturally connected with the friendly relationships between neighboring Missions. That, I think, places the whole case before you, and the conclusion from your standpoint seems to be sufficiently clear."

This week I received the following note from Dr. Mackay dated May 10th:

"I happened to find out incidentally that your correspondent re Dr. Wilkie was the Rev. E. Scott, D.D., Montreal. He is the Editor of "The Presbyterian Record", Office - Y.M.C.A. Bldg. He mentioned in connection with this very subject the other day that he had written to you and made some statement as to what he regarded as the impropriety of undertaking work within the territory of another Board."

Also the following from Dr. Scott, dated May 8th:

"A few months ago I wrote you re Dr. Wilkie's Mission in Jhansi, stating that there might be an effort made by him to get our Committee to take it over.

"At the meeting of our Budget Committee, a few days since, in Toronto, an application was made to have that mission placed in the Budget among our estimates. The Committee decided that it had no power to deal with the matter inasmuch as that Mission was not a Scheme of the Assembly.

"I would not be surprised, however, if an effort should be made at our coming assembly in Edmonton to have it in some way recognized and would like to have any information that would help in preventing what some of us think would not be a right step. In your previous letter you stated that you did not think it would be well to take any definite step in that direction without consulting your North India Synod. I at once wrote you that as my inquiry was entirely private and non-official it would be better, in the meantime, not to make any inquiry about it in the field. The object in this letter, which is also private and non-official, except as a member of Committee and Assembly, who may have to do with the matter, is to ascertain if you have any additional information regarding Dr. Wilkie's Mission or its relation to your other work in Jhansi.

"Dr. Wilkie in his addresses here (and I presume he would use the same arguments if permitted to address the Assembly) said that from his mission two or three hundred miles West and Southeast there were multitudes of heathen and none to give them the Gospel. To one who did not observe his words carefully it would seem that he was alone in the center of millions of heathen, but to one who knew the circumstances the statement was carefully guarded as nothing was said about looking Northward. It seems strange, however, that any other Mission in the city of Jhansi, where you have a large flourishing mission, could claim everything West and South and Southeast.

"Another thing that I have heard (not from himself) is that when he came away he left his work, not in charge of Mr. Forman as one might expect, but in charge of some other (Methodist) missionary workers in that neighborhood. This was not mentioned publicly because there was no public mention of any other mission near.

"If you have had any communication during the last few months with regard to your own work in Jhansi, or any mention of Dr. Wilkie's work there, or any other, I would be very glad if you would kindly let me have a word or two with regard to it, and if you could, on your own responsibility or on that of your colleagues in the office, give a somewhat decided expression of your opinion, that all that work lies in your territory, and that if it ever passes from the status of an individual mission to the care of any foreign church, it should be to the care of your own Church.

"This is the very definite opinion of those of us here who know the situation, but it would strength our position very much in Committee or Assembly, if we had the definite expression of your opinion and that of your colleagues in the matter."

I am answering this letter of Dr. Scott's as follows:

"I am sorry to say that I have no additional information regarding Dr. Wilkie's Mission nor its relation to our work in Jhansi and the United Provinces. I shall write, however, to several of our missionaries now at home on furlough, laying the whole subject of our correspondence before them and asking whether they can supply the information. I am writing also at length to Rev. Henry Forman, D.D., who invited Dr. Wilkie to Jhansi, asking him for his opinion on the question which has arisen and requesting him also to lay the matter before the Executive Committee of the Mission.

"All that I can say now is that while the disposition of our Board would be, of course, to welcome at once any co-operation which the Canadian Presbyterian Church might be willing to give even within the bounds of an established Mission of our Church, nevertheless we feel it would be only courteous and proper to consult first the Mission within whose bounds it might be proposed to establish such work, and especially to do this in the present case in view of Dr. Wilkie's missionary history and of the circumstances of his settlement at Jhansi. If the matter comes up before the Assembly might it not be possible to have it referred to the Foreign Missions Committee to confer with our Mission through our Board with the understanding that the consent of the Mission should be secured prior to the adoption of Dr. Wilkie's work as a regular Mission of the Canadian Church with that inevitable enlargement and expansion of the Mission which would follow your Church's undertaking it as one of its regular foreign missionary responsibilities."

Will you kindly let us know as soon as possible what your judgment, and the

judgment of the Executive Committee of the Mission is in the matter?

I am very sorry to hear that John has been sick with measles, and trust that he recovered in time to allow him and his mother to sail on May 3rd as you were planning.

Dr. and Mrs. Pife and their daughters and Miss Pratt of Punjab arrived Tuesday. The Clarks, who were with them as far as Marsiolles, are coming on a later boat.

We have no word as yet as to when your sisters will be coming, nor have we heard anything from Hugh here at home as to his view of the proposition that he should come out to Morar.

With warm regard,

Very affectionately yours,

S/T.

C O P Y .

May 16th, 1912;

Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.,

439 Confederation Life Chambers,

Toronto, Ont.

My dear Dr. Mackay,

Your kind letter of May 10th has been received. I have also a letter from Dr. Scott recalling our previous correspondence stating that the question of Dr. Wilkie's Mission may be brought before the coming Assembly. I am writing to Dr. Scott that we have no word from India regarding Dr. Wilkie or the adoption of his Mission by the Canadian Church. I shall consult several of our missionaries who are at home on furlough, and am writing at length to Dr. Henry Forman, who invited Mr. Wilkie to come to Jhansi, asking him to lay the question in its new form before the Executive Committee of the Mission. There will not be time to get a reply before your Assembly at Edmonton. I hope, however, that action can be postponed by the Assembly until we hear from our Mission and can report their judgment to you. Perhaps if the matter comes up it could be referred to your Committee for conference with our North India Mission through our Board. If our Mission sees no objection to your Church establishing a Mission on the basis of Dr. Wilkie's work, our Board would certainly have none. Its disposition indeed will be to welcome to any field where we are working in the assurance that you would join in founding with us one common Presbyterian Church and that your representatives and ours would constitute practically one working body. But you know Dr. Wilkie's record, and we should not wish to take a step of this kind without previous consultation with our own Mission, and indeed

Dr. Mackay -2-

it would be only just to the Mission in any case to consult it with reference to the establishment of work by another Church within its bounds.

It was a great pleasure to see you at Princeton, and I am glad you had the privilege of staying with Dr. Patton. He is, as you intimate a man of unusual ability and charm.

With kind regards,

Very faithfully yours,

S/T

C O P Y

May 16th, 1912.

Rev. E. Scott, D.D.,

Y. M. C. A. Bldg,

Montreal, Canada.

My dear Dr. Scott,

Your kind letter of May 8th has been received. I am sorry to say that I have no additional information regarding Dr. Wilkie's Mission nor its relation to our work in Jhansi and the United Provinces. I shall write, however, to several of our missionaries now at home on furlough, laying the whole subject of our correspondence before them and asking whether they can supply the information. I am writing also at length to Rev. Henry Forman, D.D., who invited Dr. Wilkie to Jhansi, asking him for his opinion on the question which has arisen and requesting him also to lay the matter before the Executive Committee of the Mission.

All I can say now is that while the disposition of our Board would be, of course, to welcome at once any co-operation which the Canadian Presbyterian Church might be willing to give even within the bounds of an established Mission of our Church, nevertheless we feel it would be only courteous and proper to consult first the Mission within whose bounds it might be proposed to establish such work, and especially to do this in the present case in view of Dr. Wilkie's missionary history and of the circumstances of his settlement at Jhansi. If the matter comes up before the Assembly might it not be possible to have it referred to the Foreign Missions Committee to confer with our Mission through our Board, with the understanding that the consent of the Mission should be secured prior to the adoption of Dr. Wilkie's work as a regular Mission of the Canadian Church with that inevitable enlargement and expansion of the Mission which

Dr. Scott -2-

would follow your church's undertaking it as one of its regular foreign missionary responsibilities?

With kindest regards,

Very faithfully yours,

S/T

C O P Y

July 26th, 1912.

The Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.,
439 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Dr. Mackay,

We have not yet heard officially from our North India Mission in reply to our inquiry with regard to Dr. Wilkie's work at Jhansi and the proposition that it should be taken over by your Church, but the Rev. Henry Forman, D.D. who was for many years at Jhansi and through whose invitation Dr. Wilkie came there and who is the Secretary of the North India Mission, has written a candid reply to my letter. I send you herewith a copy of what Dr. Forman has written. I am sending a copy also to Dr. Scott. I don't know that it is necessary for you to send a copy to Dr. Wilkie, as Dr. Forman requests. I must leave that to you and Dr. Scott, if you think it wise.

As I have said, we have not heard officially from the Mission yet and while I have no doubt the Mission would take the same view that Dr. Forman takes in the way of cordially welcoming your Church to the closest work with ours, it is possible that it might feel compelled to condition such welcome upon the withdrawal of one who seems to be a point of friction wherever he goes. I don't know that it would take this view, but judging from the experience which your own Church has had with Dr. Wilkie and Dr. Forman's candid statement, it is to be feared that harmonious relations between him and any missionary associates would be impracticable.

With warm regard, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

Dictated July 25. End. s/d

C O P Y

Morar, Gwalior, India.
June 19, 1912.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions,
156 Fifth Ave., New York.

My dear Speer,

Your letter of May 16 came by the last mail. In it you quote in full your correspondence with Dr. Mackay and Dr. Scott, and ask me to reply to the questions raised by Dr. Mackay. I will then reply to you both together, if you will kindly send to him a copy of this letter, if you think best. His questions are three:

(1) Did my relations with Dr. Wilkie continue amicable? No, there was much trouble for three years or more, and during the last year it was acute. I will not enter into details. I wanted to write to you of it at the time, but did not as there seemed no need for it.

(2) The second question is as to whether our Mission would wish to take over "the Gwalior Mission" in Jhansi, in case it is to be taken over by some regular Board of Missions? I do not think that our Mission would be willing to do this. First, because to have Dr. Wilkie in the Mission would result in trouble. It so resulted in Presbytery. Second, because his Mission plant and methods demand more money than we could supply. He pays his evangelistic workers about 50% higher salaries than we do. And he gives gifts to his workers and converts beyond anything we could keep up with - aside from the fact that we would not be willing to follow this method. Then again the Mission House that he has built is one that I do not think our Mission would be willing to own. It is so palatial as to be a cause of offense, and alienates sympathy.

(3) The third question raised is as to whether our Mission would object to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission taking over Dr. Wilkie's Mission. I do not at all think it would object. The members of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission are courteous, earnest men. There is no Mission with which ours has a more natural and easy sympathy. And their taking over the Jhansi Canadian plant, would, I think, mean a distinct easement of the situation so far as we are concerned.

Dr. Mackay speaks of the impression being given at home of Dr. Wilkie's Mission that in the work in Jhansi "a large number have been converted, and a prosperous mission established." This is true. And it is my satisfaction in this that has kept me from ever regretting the step I took in inviting Dr. Wilkie to come to Jhansi. Dr. Wilkie's is much such a work in its large number of baptisms as that our Mission has in Fatehgarh, Etah and the adjoining districts. It is not among people of the same caste, but among others of India's outcastes.

You have noted the confusion arising from the name, "The Gwalior Mission". The only missions working in the Gwalior State, so far as I know, are ours and the Roman Catholics here in the capital, and the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Yjjain, which I have repeatedly heard spoken highly of by State officials here. It seems a pity that Dr. Wilkie's Mission holds to this misnomer, as it often causes misapprehensions both in India and Canada.

If you send a copy of this letter to Dr. Mackay, please have a duplicate made to send with it, and ask Dr. Mackay to forward it to Dr. Wilkie, as I would want him to know what I have written.

With warm regard, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Henry Forman.

C O P Y

Extract of letter of Rev. Henry Forman, of Gwalior, India.

dated June 21st, 1912.

"I have tried to say neither too much nor too little in the enclosed letter in reply to your inquiries about Wilkio. It has cost me a great deal of time and effort, and I am not at all sure of having succeeded. One shrinks from saying anything that may injure a strong, vigorous work. On the other hand, where there is a one-man mission, without superintendence of any sort, and where there are things that are not right, and that are doing harm, and when one has been directly asked for the first time questions as to it, it seems to me that to not tell the truth would be wrong. I have only hinted at or suggested the things that are wrong. But it seems to me that there is enough to throw the responsibility where it belongs.

Of course I could write to you more fully and confidentially, but I do not suppose you care for this. I thought I had written to you at one time about our difficulties, I know I thought much about it, and hesitated between writing and letting the matter go unspread as far as I was concerned. Dr. W. was inordinately anxious for outward success and indifferent to the interests of our work. He would brook no difference of opinion. Whether I made a mistake or not in inviting him to Jhansi I cannot know. A few short years cannot answer that question. As I see a strong mission established, and one that a Church of the elect is and will be responsible for, I rejoice in it, whatever of distress of mind there has been."

C O P Y

October 22nd, 1912.

The Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.,
439 Confederation Life Chambers,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Dr. Mackay:

I wrote you just a day or two ago quoting the action of our North India Mission Executive Committee regarding Dr. Wilkie's Mission in Jhansi. I am glad to write now in reply to your enquiry as to the history and extent of our work there.

We occupied Jhansi as a full Mission Station in 1886 on the earnest representation from our Mission that it was a center which it was indispensable for us to occupy. For a long time we had two of our older missionaries there, Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb, and later increased the strength of the station by locating at Jhansi one of our ablest men, the Rev. Henry Forman, D.D. and his wife. After Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb left on account of increasing years, we located a new missionary and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. William H. Hezlep, at Jhansi. At present they are there alone ^{as} ~~in~~ the exigencies of the work have required Dr. Forman's transfer to Gwalior, but I know the Mission would be desirous of restoring Jhansi to its full strength whenever it has an adequate Mission force. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Hezlep we have now Miss Lawton, a single woman Missionary, with a staff of eight evangelistic workers including a very efficient Eurasian woman. We have also a Boys' Boarding School and Middle School with nine teachers, and a Girls' School with three teachers. There are two Churches with native pastors, not large in number, but growing, and there is, of course, also outstation work. I am sending you the pages from our last annual report, in which you will find under the Jhansi Station some brief references to the work carried on there.

S/F
enclosure

Very faithfully yours,

October 22nd, 1912.

The Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.,
439 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Dr. Mackay,

The Annual meeting of our North India Mission is probably in session now, and in due time we shall hear from it whether it took up the question which you have asked us to refer to it regarding Dr. Wilkie's Mission, and if so, what its judgment was. It is possible, however, that the Mission may not deem it necessary to act in the matter, as its Executive Committee has already taken action, reported to us in a communication dated August 28th, as follows:-

That in view of the whole situation it is our opinion that Dr. Wilkie should continue to work independently. And that the question of the transfer of his work at Jhansi either to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission or to the North India Mission should not now be taken up.

This action is forwarded without any comment, the Executive Committee assuming, I imagine, that the letter already written by Dr. Forman says all that the Committee would desire to say.

Very cordially yours,

S/d

Dictated Oct. 18th.

Toronto, July 30th, 1912.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Speer,

Thank you very much for your letter of July 26th to Dr. MacKay enclosing copy of letter from Dr. Henry Forman to yourself in re Dr. Wilkie's Mission. Dr. MacKay is absent recuperating after illness and I write now merely to say that this letter of yours together with the copy of Dr. Forman's letter will be of real service to us in connection with the matter. I may say that our General Assembly in June because some one introduced the subject, decided to refer the question to the Finance Board of the Church, a newly created institution which will have supervision over all the finances of the Church. This Board is instructed at our request to consider the question of the so-called Gwalior Mission of Dr. Wilkie through conference with his committee, our Board and your Board. By having your Board included as one of the parties concerned in the matter we were able to safeguard the comity of Missions, a matter concerning which the General Assembly as a whole is not intelligent but which we think is one of the most important elements in the whole situation.

Again thanking you and extending cordial regards,
I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. E. Armstrong.

COPY.

Toronto, September 14th, 1912.

Mr. Robert E. Speer, D.D.,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Mr. Speer:-

Your letter of July 26th together with copy of letter to you from Dr. Forman dated June 19th in re Dr. Wilkie's Mission in India was submitted to our Executive recently and also to the Finance Board of our Church this week.

I may say that the Finance Board is a new department created by the General Assembly this year to perform a three-fold function-

1. To receive and pass upon Estimates for different departments and thus strike the Budget for each year.
2. To promote the best methods of education and systematic giving, working through Synods' and Presbyteries' Committees on Systematic Giving in order to secure the Budget and
3. To supervise all expenditures in connection with the departments.

The General Assembly referred to this Board of Finance the question raised by Dr. Wilkie's friends with reference to the possibility of having his Mission taken over by our Board of Foreign Missions. Hence the reason for our referring your letter and Dr. Forman's statement to the Executive of that Board this week. You may be interested in knowing that they have decided to have a conference with us on the whole situation.

I need hardly state that we, as a Board of Foreign Missions, are most anxious to avoid the necessity of taking charge of Dr. Wilkie's mission. I wonder that his friends press it because he is getting more money and is much more lavish in his expenditures than would be possible if he were placed under our Board and his estimates had to be passed on by us and afterwards scrutinized by the Board of Finance.

Thanking you for your favors in this connection and trusting that if Dr. Forman writes you of any official action on the matter by your North India Council you will send us a copy of the statement, I am, with kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. E. Armstrong.

C O P Y

Toronto, October 17th, 1912.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

Dear Dr. Speer,

The question of recognizing Dr. Wilkie's Mission as one of the Missions of our Church was referred by the General Assembly to a committee and it will be considered about the end of this month. The Foreign Mission Board is asked to make a statement. I think we are practically unanimous in our opposition to the proposal and yet there are some interested ones who strongly advocate this action. I have your letter of the 26th of July which enclosed a letter from Dr. Forman of June 19th. I also received a letter from you some time before in which you stated the expectation that your Board would be able to more strongly man that field in the near future than has been possible up to the present time. In some way we are unable in the office to lay our hands upon that letter which, I think, is a somewhat important statement. Could I trouble you to reproduce it? I am sorry to give you the trouble and especially as I am not able from memory to give its date even approximately. Perhaps, however, some of your clerks can turn it up in the file. So much has been said in our conferences about the comity of Missions that I would feel particularly humiliated if our Board were to make a departure from the accepted Mission etiquette and that in particular in connection with your Board from which we have received for many years so much kindly counsel and help. I am sorry to trouble you.

Yours sincerely ,

(Signed) R. P. Mackay.

P.S.

We are to meet this Committee of Assembly a week from next Tuesday. I shall be very glad of any statement as strong as you can make it to protect interference with your proper work.

Copy

Allahabad, U. P. India,

May 21st 1914

My dear Mr. Speer,

I regret overlooking your question concerning the action of the Mission laying on the table for a year the question of the Honor System in Language Examinations (see Minutes page 30)

You ask - " Does that refer to the Language Examinations of new Missionaries and was there any doubt as to the propriety of the application of the Honor System in their case?" It refers to the Language Examinations of all missionaries. The Honor System in American Colleges, as I understand it, is for all the candidates to be seated in the same room during the examination. The papers are distributed by the Professor in charge and he then leaves the room, the students themselves responsible for the conduct of each other. This System applied here would require the missionaries who wish to take any of the subjects of the four years' course to meet ~~in~~ one place and spend from one to five or six days according to the number of subjects taken. Some of our missionaries have taken the whole of the two years' course in one year. It would be expensive and inconvenient to have all the missionaries taking their different examinations meet in one place at one time. We tried this for years, having the examination in connection with the annual meeting, part of it a day or two before. This was a great nervous strain on some, not made easy by the presence of the whole Mission. The oral examinations which had to be before the whole committee took a good deal of time. With so many subjects, six in the first year, we could not ask the average candidate to take more than two subjects a day. Hence the Language Committee seemed shut up to sending a week or two before annual meeting the questions to the senior missionary or missionaries of a station and asking them to conduct the examination of the candidates of that station and return the papers to the committee. The three members of the committee examine all the papers, each recording his opinion on the paper. Then the Committee meet and vote to pass or not to pass on each paper. The oral examination is conducted in the presence of the three members of the Language Committee, usually a day before annual meeting. The result is reported to the Mission. I think the ^{spirit of the} Honor System is observed, even though we may not gather all the candidates in one room and leave them to watch one another.

You will see from page 3 of the Minutes of the Lucknow Language School, sent herewith, that correspondence is going on with a view to a united scheme for the study and examination of missionaries in the language. I am inclined to think that it would be better on the whole for the Mission and Board to put the examination of their missionaries in the language into the hands of a committee made up of representatives of the larger Missions in the United Provinces. Now that we have the Language School working out a united scheme of study for our young missionaries, it will be better for them to take an examination for which their studies in the school have prepared them.

With great regard,
Yours,
H. J. Speer

Copy letter to Mr. Spurr
in answer to his questions
Concerning the Home
System in Language
Examinations,
Minutes of the session
1913 Page 20